WALKS AND TALKS

MEN AND AROUND THE CITY.

The Story of an Intellig at Compositor's Scheme for a Week's Board—Our Street Car Facilities—A Valuable Piece of Land—Judge Hopkins's Heifers.

The article of Mr. Edward Atkinson, in the late International Review, has justly produced much indignation among our people.

The article, while doubtless honest in its suggestions of peace and reconciliation, is pitched on the wrong key, is false in its estimates, and contains much matter that is gratuitous, not to say slanderous. Mr. Atkinson falls into the habit of the Pharisee, who in confessing to some good in his neighbor, insists on denouncing his past and doubting his future. Why is it necessary that in treating the new problems that the south must work out and that he acknowledges she is working out with admirable frankness and courage, he must burden his article with false and unnecessary allusions to the old south? Does he think that the way a brave man makes friends and seeks a reconciliation is to come up and say: "Your father, sir, was a brute and a scoundrel and you are possibly no better; at I suppose I'd better shake hands with you."

We are glad to learn that Dr. W. E Boggs, of the Central Presbyterian church, in this city, is preparing a reply to Mr. Atkinson's article, and that it will appear in the next Review. He wrote, in effect, to the editors that Mr. Atkinson had slandered a whole section and a district of civilization, and claimed the right of replying. The right was yielded and the answer will appear.

——Mr. Julius Brown has an admirable book of autographs, containing the signatures of nearly every famous actor and actress in this country. The sentences accompanying the autographs are characteristic. Sarah Bernhardt heads her name with, "What a good place in which to write nothing." In pure French. Salvini prefaces his autograph with: "I desire to record my entire satisfaction with my reception in Atlanta. Lotta simply writes her name in a bold hand across the page. Katie Putnam writes: "I'm a glad you come," quoting from the Marchioness Tom Keene quotes: 'In the bright lexicon of youth, etc." Mary Anderson, in a strangely masculine hand, writes: "It is the soul that makes the man." Rose Etynge writes the quatrain from Led Astray beginning "There's a life without which life my life is incomplete," etc. Fanny Davenport writes, surely not from the experience of so lively and successful an actress as herself, "How many briers there are in this working-day world!" Pretty Henrietta Vaders writes, "There's rosemary—that's for remembrance." Lawrence Barrett writes only his name, but takes a whole page on which to do this, as if he had carved it out with the dagger that he plays Cassius with. Rudolph Strong writes, "There is a thing all men expect but that seems ever afar, and it is death." Stuart Robson, in a cramped hand, inquires, "Am I not a beauty?" and B. Maccauley spreads his name over a peg in a good humored hand. Agnes Herndon in a very uncertain hand, writes something about Heaven, and Cyril Searle quotes from "Drink:" "What blessing is there that's workingman can have to be compared to a good wife?" A column might be filled from this little book, which he one of the most interesting collections I ever saw.

——At the meeting held for the purpose of arranging for the entertainment of the members of the educational convention to be held here this summer, Mr. W. B. Bonnell, principal of Ivy street school, made a curious statement. He said that he agreed to take two members of the last International Sunday school convention and two were assigned to him. He was pleased with the gentlemen sent him and especially with one who represented himself as a school superintendent of Ohio. He conversed intelligently, and was "up" on every matter that was broached.

"I was very much astonished," Mr. Bonnell went on to say, "when sometime afterwards I discovered that my guest was not a school teacher, and had never been to Ohio, but was a printer at work in one of the city printing offices, and living in Adair."

Inquiry develops the fact that the Georgian in question was a printer and that the boys of the office in which he worked proposed that he should take a week's rest and attend the convention. He humored the joke, was fixed up in good style, took his knapsack, went down and registered from Ohio and was assigned to Mr. Bonnell's house, where he was handsomely entertained as long as the convention lasted and proposes to call again if he should ever happen to be in Atlanta. As to his acquaintance with the subjects discussed in the convention, we wish to remark that what a printer who has worked on a daily paper doesn't know about any subject, from science to slang, isn't worth looking after.

——The building up of the Shanty corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by cigar stores and fruit stands, will remove the last scar of the war in the city of Atlanta. It is easy to remember when those hastily built corners disfigured the whole city, and we note with pride the wiping out of the last vestige of the post-bellum architecture of clap-boards and shingles. Mr. Charley Beermann will build up the entire corner according to plans designed by Mr. Loo, in handsome stores. The value of central business property is shown in the fact that the ground rent for this corner is $4,000 per annum, and the owners of the ground take the buildings at the end of five years by paying 50 per cent of the cost of building.

——Mr. Peters is improving the street car facilities on Peachtree by extending the line beyond the city limits and putting a dummy engine and T rails on the Ponce de Leon route. This would seem to be a necessary improvement as the marsh of horses, mules, schools and boarding houses on upper Peachtree will probably force the residence portion further out. The Merriam lot has been purchased for $10,000, and a handsome female college under charge of Mrs. Ballard will be erected this summer. It is said that the Colliers will build a fine hotel on the lot belonging to Mr. Wash Collier next to the residence of Mr. Henry Banks.

Speaking of Atlanta real estate, Mr. Peters said on yesterday: "Good building lots are getting very scarce in this city. If $150,000 in cash were put into real estate in Atlanta in the next month it would raise the price of unimproved lots 30 per cent, for it would take up nearly every available piece."

Mr. Peters has a lot of 400 acres of land, for which he gave originally $1,700, and of which he has sold 60 acres at an average of $1,000 an acre. He has more of these lots from the market, and could get more than $1,000 an acre for a large portion of the balance of it. If he sells the whole lot at this average, which he will unquestionably do if he holds a few years longer, the $1,700 will bring him in $400,000, while the wood he has cut off it has paid taxes and interest.

——Why does not Mr. J. C. Kimball put a line of sprinklers on the residence streets? We have a letter before us from a Peachtree man, in which he says that enough money can be raised on that street to maintain the sprinklers clear to the city line. Peachtree is a great drive, and in a short time the dust will become intolerable unless something is done to check it. It is hoped that we are to have the Herdic coaches that have proved so popular in Washington and that are now about being introduced into several southern cities. These coaches are the substitutes of street cars, and ply streets in which there are no street car lines, at frequent intervals, charging 5 cent fees and carrying eight persons each trip. If the Herdics are established, and Mr Kimball will extend his sprinkler service on to residence streets we shall have them all that we need in the way of comfort and convenience.

——The verdict gained by Hoke Smith, Esq., for Henry C. Tanner against the Air-Line railroad $14,400 is the largest ever given in Fulton county for damages, and yet seems to have been entirely just, and certainly gives general satisfaction.

The highest verdict ever obtained for damages from a railroad in the state, I believe was given to Col. Jas. D. Waddell, of Cobb county, and was about $30,000. This was compromised by Col Waddell taking about half of the sum awarded. So that if Mr. Smith collects the full amount of his verdict, as he doubtless will, he will come very near having had the biggest damages ever had in the state. Dr. Boring got, it is said, in a suit in which his leg was not lost, but merely injured, a $10,000 verdict.

——Edgewood is in its glory just now with the green flush of spring mantling it. It is one of the most delightful suburbs about Atlanta, and there is no more refreshing sight in it than Judge Hopkins's clover lawn with its shady swaths and its matchless herd of Jerseys. Driving by them yesterday, a friend said:

"They are very pretty, but they are a very expensive luxury that must cut very heavily into the judge's income. A poor man cannot afford to keep Jerseys."

"On the contrary," said another, "they are the best investments that the judge ever made, and would be a good investment for any man no matter how poor he was if he was only able to buy. I know that Mrs. Hopkins from her milk and butter from this herd, of which she is a capital and enthusiastic manager, pays the expenses of the cows, the herdsmen and of the entire Hopkins establishment. Not one cent does she draw from an outside source to keep up the house. Besides this Judge Hopkins can sell every calf that is dropped for $100, and from ten cows he ought to be able to sell five calves annually, besides keeping up his herd and even increasing it. In addition to this is the great pleasure that the beautiful cows give, and the ornament they are to the place."

"A very important lesson for our people to learn, and one that Judge Hopkins's experiment will help to teach, is that it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one, and that from the first you get twice the income, and find her calve [illegible] of ten times the value of scrub calves. [illegible] a good thing for Fe[illegible] when we see [illegible] ow either grad[illegible]ren out.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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Mrs. Wade who has charge of Mr. E. C. Wade's herd of Jerseys, sells to Cleaton & Johnston alone $1,400 worth of Jersey butter annually, and has other customers beside. Cleaton & Johnston report that they could sell five times as much Jersey butter as they get now.

Mr. Scoville, the proprietor of the Kimball house, has purchased a splendid farm in Edgewood, on which he will establish a dairy and truck patches. It is a capital grass farm, and he will stock it with fine cows and put it in the hands of an experienced dairyman. He will thus be assured of a plentiful supply of the freshest milk and butter of the best quality for his house, and eventually of a supply of vegetables and fruit. He is preparing to meet not only the demands of the present overwhelming travel but of the rush of the exposition.

The situation will never be just what it ought to be until Mr. Scoville has charge of a first-class family hotel built away from the heart of the city, and runs it in connection with the Kimball. This course will add to the value of the Kimball, and will give Atlanta and Mr. Scoville what they need—a new, and will need very much more as the city grows.

——A party of gentlemen were discussing Atlanta's hospitality the other day, and one of them said that although he had been visiting Atlanta regularly several times a year for the past ten years that he had never been invited inside of an Atlanta residence. In this statement two of the gentlemen present concurred, and the other measurably so, and they were all prominent men.

While the statement is true we feel sure that it does not fairly represent the average of Atlanta hospitality. It is true that our people are busy, driving merchants or professionals—working tirelessly to establish themselves or their business, and with little of the ornamented wealth that characterizes older cities, or of the leisurely methods that justifies the opening of business at 10 and the closing at 3 o'clock. An Atlanta man's business hours extend from 8 till 8 as an average, with unfrequent intermissions for dinner, and this applies to the larger merchants as well as the smaller ones. While, therefore, the hospitable instinct is strong in Atlanta character, and there are hundreds of beautiful homes to which the stranger is welcome, there is little opportunity for indulging in entertaining. It is a luxury that the restless business scramble incident upon establishing a new business in a new city has heretofore denied our people the enjoyment of. As methods become easier and the struggle for success less strenuous, there will be less and less ground for criticism on Atlanta's hospitality.

——It is said that Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy sold 900 shares of West Point stock at 160, this being the number necessary to give control of the road to the parties who leased the Georgia.

——Mr. Louis Gholstin has, it is said, made a bid for the handsome residence of Judge Woods on Peachtree street.

——Mr. Hugh Inman has bought four acres of land from Mr. Peters on old Peachtree, paying $1,000 per acre.

DORSEY DESIRES

To be Set Right in the Eyes of a Disgusted Public.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following letter is furnished for publication:

Washington, April 30.—To Hon. Thomas L. James, postmaster general. Sir: You do not need to be informed that for many days past that the newspaper press of the country has teemed with telegraphic dispatches from Washington, charging frauds in the postoffice department, and that in them I have been made a conspicuous mark for the shafts of the assailants. The authors of the sensation profess to speak in all of this, of matters discovered in the department since your entry there. If any charge that has been made against me is true, those who made it should be able to produce evidence to sustain it, and it is upon this point that I address you this letter. I make no complaint that you have not up to this time deemed it proper to deny the published statements which make the charges alluded to appear as if they were the result of an investigation by you, but I claim as a right that when you or whoever else may bring to you, you make such investigation as to every contract with which my name has been connected as will enable you to give me in writing the true status of each case. I have to ask that this request be granted at once in order that I may not rest under injurious imputations, and that I may not unnecessarily detained from other business to defend my reputation against base and unfounded assaults. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) "S. W. DORSEY."

A FEDERAL DECISION

In Which the Negro Question Upsets a Judicial Finding.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to-day in the case of William Neal against the state of Delaware in error from the court of oyer and terminer for Newcastle county. Neal, who is a negro, was indicted, tried and convicted to death by the circuit court for the crime of rape. His appeal to this court is based upon the fact that the state court refused to grant the motion made by him that the indictment and panel of jurors be quashed for the reason that colored men were excluded from the grand and petit juries, by which he was indicted and tried. This court holds that the exclusion of colored persons from juries, which is complained of in this case, did not, as a matter of law, result from the constitution and laws of the state. The case, therefore, could not have been properly removed to the federal courts. Since, however, there was an improper exclusion of the colored men on account of race from juries by which Neal was indicted and tried, the state court erred in refusing to grant the motion of the accused to quash the indictment and panels of jurors. Its judgment is therefore reversed with costs, and the case remanded, with directions to set aside the judgment and verdict, as well as the order denying the motion to quash the indictment and panels of jurors, and for such proceedings upon the further hearings of those motions as may be consistent with the principles of the opinion of this court. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion, Chief Justice Waite and Justice Field dissenting.

The One Hundredth Anniversary.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A mass meeting was held last night in Madison square garden for the purpose of furthering the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, to be held in Yorktown, Virginia, October 19th next. The square was illuminated with electric light and a magnificent display of fireworks made. About 15,000 persons attended the meeting, which was enthusiastic. One Frederick R. Condert was chairman, and he with Governor Holiday and Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, Professor Chartier, John Austin Stevens, Judge Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Judge Joseph Christian, of Virginia, delivered the speeches of the evening. Garfield, Lafayette sixty strong, surrounded the platform during the meeting.

At the close of the meeting an adjourned meeting of the association was held—Hon. John Goode presiding Ex-Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, reported that the committee had decided to commence festivities on October 18th and to continue them on the 19th and perhaps longer. The committee did not decide as to what the nature of the opening ceremonies would be. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned sine die.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

CAIRO, May 2.—The cotton crop in the province of Behera, lower Egypt, is seriously endangered. The new pumping machinery not having answered the anticipations, and the dredging of the canal having been neglected. Four thousand enforced laborers are now working in the canal.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE Marquis Charles Jean Marie Felix De Lavalette is dead.

ALI BEY, the Tunisian commander, has removed the Tunisian camp south of Beja.

THE Standard's Tunis correspondent reports that four French ironclads took possession of Biserta on Sunday.

THE bey of Tunis has telegraphed to the porte that he will refer the French or any other government making proposals to him to the porte.

THE fanatical populace of Elizabetgrad in Kherson, in a recent riot, pillaged several houses belonging to Jews. One Jew was killed and several other persons were injured by the rioters. An investigation is in progress.

M. ROUSTAN, the French consul general, has received a telegram from the governor of Algeria announcing that the French have occupied Kroumir hill camp. The Kroumir are now practically surrounded.

THE Agence Russe denies the statement that the government sought to extend the action of the proposed conference on regicede to the adoption of steps for suppression of the revolutionary propaganda in general, and adds that Russian representations have been confined to subject of attempts at assassination.

THE recent reports from Tunis that the principals of the Arab theological institute had resolved to unfurl the standard of the prophet and proclaim holy war against the infidels, is now confirmed, the bey's police having discovered an indication of the plot and made several arrests. The domiciliary visits resulted in a large quantity of bullets and powder being discovered.

A DISPATCH from General Logerat, dated Sonk El Arba, April 30th, says a light column sent to reassure one of the tribes was fired at by the other tribes and by the Khoumir, but the enemy were defeated with a loss of 400 men. The bey has written to M. Roustan, French minister, declaring that despite the entry of the French into the Tunisian territory, the high esteem in which he has always held France is unaltered.

A REUTER'S St. Petersburg dispatch mentions as probably the appointments foreshadowed by special correspondents on April 29, that of Count General Melikoff to be prime minister, General Ignatieff succeeding him as minister of the interior; Prince Lobanoff to be minister of foreign affairs, after Prince Gortschakoff's jubilee; Herr Von Siero to be ambassador at Berlin and Herr Von Sabounoff to be transferred from Berlin to London. The same dispatch says General Kaufman is better, but he has not yet recovered his voice, and one side of his body remains paralyzed.

IT is officially declared that the published accounts of the Albanian resistance to Dervisch Pasha were greatly exaggerated, that perfect tranquility now prevails and that Dervisch Pasha does not intend to go to Gusinje to chastise Ali Pasha, who is recognized as a faithful servant of the sultan. Also that Dervish Pasha has attached the chiefs captured at Prisrend to his suite in order to conciliate the Albanians. He is about to advance on Ipek and Jakova, where the same bands continue to revolt.

A BOY named Farrell was shot and dangerously wounded in Dunlin to-day for giving information which led to the discovery of arms in the house where he was employed. The man who did the shooting has been arrested. The crime is supposed to be the work of Fenians. An extraordinary edition of the Gazette declares that the city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the arms act. It is stated that John Dillon, home rule member of parliament for Tipperary, will be arrested.

ANOTHER WEEK

TO BE DEVOTED TO RIDDLEBERGER.

How the Senatorial Cabal Arrogated to Itself the Appointing Power, and Pushed Republican Presidents Out of the Way—The Senatorial Debate Re-Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—So much has been said on the subject of senatorial courtesy in connection with the recent nomination of Mr. Robertson for collector of the port of New York that it may be of interest to recall the origin and trace the growth of the system through which senators have been to a large degree enabled to usurp or control the power of appointments to office, lodged by the constitution in the hands of the executive. It was in the days of Andrew Johnson that the senate commenced to arrogate to itself powers and privileges which, prior to that period, no member of that body ever dreamed of being so bold as to lay claim to the possession of. The senate went a long way ahead of the house in originating measures trenching upon the barriers of the constitution and emboldened by success, in this, and encouraged by the bitter partisan feeling pervading the country, that body invaded first one and then the other of the prerogatives of the president, so that finally he was rendered completely powerless and no nomination that he made had any chance of confirmation unless through previous understanding with the senators representing the state in which the office was located. Of the senatorial cabal which then dominated at the white house and the capitol Senators Conkling and Edmunds were among the most prominent. When General Grant came into power, the senatorial cabal, although he was the president of their own choice, refused to remove the hedge (the tenure-of-office law) with which they had environed his predecessor. General Grant never cared to make any fuss about it, for all that he had at heart was to stow away in comfortable places a few of his cronies. The cabal made no objection to this, for in return General Grant turned over to them practically the control of their local offices. For eight years no man could hope to attain federal position in New York unless he was a friend or retainer of Mr. Conkling. So with respect to Senator Chandler in Michigan, Senator Edmunds in his section, Simon Cameron in Pennsylvania, and others who might be named in their states. When Mr. Hayes came into office he did not exactly appreciate the condition in which he found affairs. He thought the president ought to have something to say on the subject of appointments in fact as well as in name. He commenced to send in nominations without first obtaining the permission of the members of the senatorial cabal. They had usurped for so long the powers of the president that they had come to the conclusion they had the inherent right to do so. They were astounded and indignant at the presumption of Mr. Hayes, and it was determined that he must be brought to reason through the defeat of his nominations. They first began against Mr. Hayes on this account by Mr. Conkling and his colleagues of the cabal during the whole period of his administration is too recent to need any detailed reherasing. The spectacle was presented year after year again of a small element of his own party denying and opposing the constitutional rights of a republican president, and many times those rights were only enforced through the aid of the democratic opposition. Victorious at times, defeated at other times, the cabal stubbornly held to its position during the whole term of Hayes's administration. When the Garfield administration came into power it, for certain members of it, put forth the same claims and pretensions to the control of appointments. But Mr. Garfield, like Mr. Hayes, concluded to exercise a little free agency. The result is that the cabal has opened its batteries on him, and the chief aspect of the renewal of the four years' war on the Hayes administration

——The total amount of six per cents received at the treasury department to-day on additional amounts that are to be forwarded, make it certain that all the six per cents can be continued at 3½ per cent rate, and the treasury is already beginning to consider whether or not the same policy shall be adopted with respect to the maturing five. The letters received even from the bankers at the treasury indicate that there is a misapprehension with respect to the time within which application for continuance of the bonds at 3½ per cent must be made. Many of the bankers seem to think that they have until the end of the fiscal year, July 1, to decide whether or not they will make the continuance, whereas under the terms of the circular there remain only ten days for them to consider.

On and after Wednesday, May 4, 1881, the five per cent funded loan bonds of 1881, included in the 10ist call, will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, with interest from May 1 to May 21. The interest due May 1, 1881, on such registered bonds embraced in the 101st call as have not been redeemed, will be paid as usual by checks drawn to the order of the payees of the bonds.

SENATE.

The vice president laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the election of officers of the senate.

Mr. Farley called attention to the large number of nominations which were awaiting action by the senate, and moved to go into executive session. The people of his state of all parties were appealing to this senate to consider important matters in which they were directly interested. Petitions were daily coming from the public press of California, asking for a consideration of the Chinese treaty. In one of those papers he had observed that he had been charged with retarding the consideration of the Chinese treaty. The record of the senate contradicted that statement. For many weeks the democratic senators had invited the republicans to go into executive session.

Eight hundred or one thousand Chinamen were arriving semi-monthly at San Francisco. A shipload of Chinamen and with small-pox on board, was to-day lying at quarantine in the harbor of San Francisco, and the people of California were protesting against this neglect on the part of the senate, for which neglect the republican party was responsible.

Mr. Dawes said that he was as anxious to to go into executive session as any man could be, but the record of the past two months would disclose the fact that the senator (Farley) and those who acted with him had been solely responsible for any delay in not going into executive session.

Mr. Farley replied that the republican party could not escape the responsibility of evils which had befallen the people of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Dawes rejoined that the senator stood here and told the people of California that rather than have the democratic secretary of the senate displaced, he would let the Chinese come and bring all evils that they might. The senator and his party had been in the majority in the senate and no one had touched his harp or piped his lute in favor of considering these Chinese treaties. But now the senator came in at this dying hour as a last chance and uttered maledictions upon the senate itself.

Mr. Farely repeated the statement that the people of California were protesting against the inaction of the senate, and declared that the republican party of that state were protesting against the election of Gorham as secretary of the senate. He believed that only the other end of the chamber had at last come to its senses. There was an opinion on the Pacific coast that the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) and his colleagues were opposed to place any restriction on the immigration of the Chinese. Whether that is true or not, time would develop, but the present action of the senate would strengthen that opinion.

Mr. Dawes inquired to what party were the people of California indebted for any treaties which the Chinese treaties might contain, and to whom were they indebted for the fact that these treaties were not to-day a law of the land.

Mr. Beck taunted the republicans with cowardice in not going into executive session. They had not dared to do so, because of the divisions in the party on important nominations. The senator from Minnesota (Mr. McMillan) had declared himself responsible for the nomination of Mr. Johnson as clerk of the senator from Virginia (Mr. Mahone) had declared himself responsible for the nomination of Gorham. If the senate went into executive session and some important nomination came up and either of those gentlemen voted against the nomination, no more patronage for them from the administration. If they voted for it then the stalwart republicans would see that none of the men that they wanted would get places. Therefore a committee of seven, a committee of safety, an ecumenical council had been appointed to dictate to the consciences of the senators The republican organs in this city had announced that the republicans were going into executive session, so carefully guarding their action that they would allow no controverted nomination to be considered at all. The democrats were not to be allowed to like any point in executive session, but were to sit with their arms folded and let the republicans settle matters to whatever extent they dared.

Mr. Dawes expressed his surprise at what he termed a novel announcement that there was a gulf now existing before the republican members of the senate. It was all new to him.

Mr. Saulsbury took the floor in denial of the charge made by Mr. Dawes that the democratic senators were responsible for the delay in executive session, and asserted the contrary to be the truth. He argued in opposition to the right of the vice president to cast his vote upon the question of election of officers, and declared that upon such a question the democratic senators would not consent that the republicans should be placed in a position in which the vote of the vice-president might be used to give them power which did not belong to them. He contended that the democrats were justified in all they had done in repulsing the passage of the pending resolution and cognate questions connected with it. He did not charge that any bargain had been entered into, but he did assert that the people of the country believed it, and would believe that the election of Riddleberger was the consummation of that bargain; that it would lead to cast reproach upon the senate. The corruption and jobbing which had existed for years in some of the executive departments of the government had been well calculated to lessen the estimation of the people for the executive and legislative branches of the government, and he protested against any action of the senate which would still further lessen it in the estimation of the people. He warned the republicans that their course would bring the present administration into disrepute, and it was not sure that the administration could have one-half of its nominations confirmed except for the aid which it expected from the democrats, but if this thing kept up and if the administration was to aid in strengthening the hands of a repudiator in the southern states, he (Saulsbury) would for one say unhesitatingly that the administration was not worthy of his support.

The motion to go into executive session was lost; ayes 21, nays 22.

An hour was consumed in calling the roll upon dilatory motions, and then, at 3:15, on motion of Mr. Dawes, the senate adjourned.

THE WESTERN FLOODS

Inspiring Renewed Fears Among the People.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Very serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt for the safety of property along the river front. The water is now nearly a foot and a half above the danger line and still rising. The low lands south of Chateau avenue and east of the high embankment of the Iron Mountain railroad is submerged. The Moserian works on the bluff and the river opposite Carondelet are surrounded by water and have suspended operations though there is not any immediate danger. South city, however, in that portion of the city occupied by the Union stock yards and great lumber interest, there is much trouble. In East St. Louis there is great danger added by his open and defiant conduct. He runs through town, is overflowed from backwater, and great extents of the country in the neighborhood of Brooklyn and Venice, two small towns north of East St. Louis, are submerged, causing many families to abandon their houses. Water is also encroaching on the National stock yards, but it hasn't reached them yet, nor has the business of the yards been interfered with. Much of the cotton further inland, over toward the bluffs, is said to be inundated and growing crops destroyed. Citizens are strengthening their tracks and protecting their property by a few inches more rise in the water will cause great damage and much interference to business, and possibly a suspension of traffic on some of the roads.

A NEW COMET

Makes its Appearance in the Heavens

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROCHESTER, May 2.—Professor Lewis Swift, astronomer of this city, discovered a new comet at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, located in the constellation of Andromeda, right ascension, no hours, no minutes, declination north 37°. This is the first comet discovered this year. The new comet is moving in a southerly direction, quite bright and a fair size. It's not the expected 1881 comet, although in nearly the location from which that comet is expected. This is the seventh comet Professor Swift has discovered.

A Sentimental Community.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 2.—The trial of S. W. Thomas, who killed Hugh Deason, his brother-in-law, for seducing his (Thomas's) daughter closed last night, the jury rendering a verdict of manslaughter and recommending the prisoner to the least punishment under the law. The verdict was a surprise to the entire community, as an acquittal was confidently expected. Should the governor will be petitioned immediately to pardon Thomas, as such a petition would be signed by nearly every citizen.

Madman's Freaks.

GALVESTON, May 2.—A special to the News from Weimar says: Yesterday morning, eight miles north of here, Samuel Brown, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, cut his wife's throat and then his own with a razor. She had recognized his condition and had fled across the fields, but was overtaken. A little nine-year-old daughter attempted to take the razor from him and had her hand badly cut.

The New Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Ex United States Treasurer John C. New, is here making arrangements for the sale of the stock of the Mutual Union telegraph company. In an interview with an Interocean reporter he said that the line will be built from New York to Chicago within six months.

THE CAGED REDMOND

CHAFING UNDER HIS CONFINEMENT.

An Interview With the Notorious Desperado—He Accuses Himself of Wonderful Innocence, While His Captors Prove Him to be a Public Desperado.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 2.—"This is Major Redmond," said 'Squire Young, the courteous sheriff, as he pointed to a slender boyish figure that lay on a bed of straw in front of the iron-barred window, enjoying the cooling breeze from off the blue hills with which he is so familiar. He has a western window, and looking westward can see the distant peaks among which for several years he has been as much at home as a chamois among his native Alps. He extended a small weather stained hand to your correspondent and asked him to be seated on the only chair in his cell, except the one by which he propped his head.

"Where did you get your title, major?"

"Well, that," said he "is a nick-name they gim me when I was a boy."

"But you have been in command of squads of men at different times, have you not?"

"No, sir, I never was. Them's all a pack o' lies they tell about me havin' a band of men."

"What, major, are the charges against you?"

"They say, some'rs about a year and a half ago, I was seen in a blockade stillhouse. The truth about the matter is that there's a man out there in Swain county who has been a tryin' to lay his blockade 'stillin' on me. He has got suthin' or nurther agin me. We haint got along well together for sometime now."

"Major, tell me something about your life."

"Well," said he, adjusting the chair under his head more comfortably, "I was born close to where Atlanta, Georgia, is now, in 1854. Then my father moved up to Transylvania, in North Carolina. We lived there till the war come on, and moved to Swain county. After the war was over I went back to Transylvania and lived there and farmed it till 1877, when I had some little trouble with some revenuers. They was to blame, I wasn't. I left then and went over into South Carolina. That same year about corn-gatherin' time I married old man Ladd's gal—in the upper edge of Pickens county. I come back then in 1879 to Swain county and leased me some land on the Tennessee river, about eight miles from Charleston; but, wherever I've been I allers had a good character. The newspaper men has tole a heap o' lies on me."

"Major, how did the officers capture you?"

"Well I'll tell you," said he. "I have been a'livin' peaceable and not botherin' nobody fur this is now gwyin' on three months, I mostly stay at home and don't hardly ever leave my cabin 'cept to hunt a little and to work in my fields. Along about the fust week in April my wife asked me to step out in the edge o' the clearing and kill her a squirl. And I heard the dogs a barking up on the ridge above the house; so I gits the shot gun and goes up that a way. But when I got in about fifty yards of my dogs—where they was a barking, I seen soomebody move behind a big gum and cliff and I jest sighted out and hollered "halt." I turned around an' started towards my cabin and they kept a shootin', and ever once an' awhile I'd feel a ball hit me, and I heard 'em whizzin' by me till I got over the ridge. They run after me and overtook me about a hundred and fifty yards from my house."

"In how many places were you wounded, major?"

"Seven places, an' they hurt me mighty bad this mornin', but I don't say much about it."

——The officer's version differs somewhat from the major's statement. Officer Conley says: "We went to his house—or to a ridge about a hundred and fifty yards distant—early Thursday morning, April 7. At 10 o'clock a.m. the dogs saw us and came rushing up to where we were. Redmond followed with his gun. When in about fifty paces of us he lowered his gun and fired at us. We told him to halt, but as he was still rapidly advancing we fired. His gun fell from his hands and he ran towards his house. Passing the cabin he ran about one hundred and fifty yards into the woods beyond. All six of us closed in on him and found him wounded and exhausted. We took him to his house, and the physician said he could not be safely moved on an extended trip on account of his wounds. So we were forced to try to keep him in our charge there. We anticipated an attempt at rescue on the part of his friends. We plainly told Redmond, when we saw his neighbors coming to and going from his house, that if any attempt should be made to take him or any attack made on us that we would shoot him first. This, we think prevented his pals from the dangerous experiment. On Friday, April 22d, we carried him eight miles on a litter to Charleston among our friends, where we slept better. On the following day, Saturday, 23d instant, we started for Asheville, reaching here on Sunday. We brought him to Asheville because the several rewards offered for him designate this point as the place for delivery of his body."

His father is said to have been a moonshiner, and fared badly at the hands of the revenue officers and the law. Hence it was but natural that young Red should imbibe the prejudices of his father. His antipathy to the agents of the revenue department was not concealed. He would speak often of his successful resistance of the officers of the law, state and federal. Flushed with victory, he became desperate and shot down Deputy Marshal Duckworth, in Transylvania county, in 1877, when an effort was being made for his arrest for alleged violation of the revenue laws. He then fled to South Carolina. But he did not there escape the sleepless eye of the law, but he managed to elude her offi cers. Whenever a reward was offered, and and we are informed is still offered, for his person. Once in South Carolina his wagon and team were seized under the revenue law. He escaped the small squad of officers who took his property. But in a few hours he returned with a double-barrel shot gun, and with the wild daring of a frontier desperado, quickly dispersed the confiscators of his property. Then he, with his wife left South Carolina and came to the wildest part of the Blue Ridge country—Swain county. Here he has since had a wide berth. His fearless and daring reputation had preceded him. To this he materially added by his open and defiant conduct. He told the credulous mountaineers that he was "bullet-proof." His immediate neighbors—through policy—were his friends. They were afraid to be otherwise. At least, however, it was rumored that Redmond said, "There are not enough men in Swain county to arrest me." This awoke the energy and pride of the Swain county boys, and they determined to take him.

The federal court convened here today, and Redmond will be tried some time during the session.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Conkling's Efforts to Thwart Garfield.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is now conceded that there will be an executive session of the senate some time during the week. The republicans deny that they intend to give up the fight for the office, but to renew it after the executive sessions had performed the legitimate business of the body would be to resume a position even weaker than that which has just been abandoned. The Gorham-Riddleberger ticket is apparently doomed.

The democrats are beginning to see that good result in their brave, persistent fight in this contest. It is renewing the fast failing confidence of the masses in the ability and pluck of the party. The tone of the democratic press is hopeful for the first time since the disaster of November. The democratic leaders, with whom one has a chance to talk here are confident that the party can make itself powerfully felt in both branches of congress until its good work is rewarded by a bestowal at a majority in the house at the next election. Just now the politicians are hard at work preparing the wires that are to be pulled in executive session. The administration men have suddenly gained great confidence and declare that Conkling's fight is hopeless. But that masterly political manager is resting neither night nor day. He is not to be scoffed at, no matter how bold an effort he may make, for few men have such enormous resources. If he does not whip the administration in the Robertson case he will accept defeat merely as the incentive to more determined effort. As sure as he lives he will have his tit for tat with Garfield as he did with Hayes.

I recently heard a man of ability, who knows Garfield well, say that he had almost as little of the thing called backbone as Hayes, and that he chose Blaine as the strongest pillar he could find on which to rest his own irresolution. But men who know Blaine say that he, like most politicians, is for self first and his friends afterwards. Blaine is known to cherish a burning ambition for the presidency. It would not be the thing for him to make Garfield's administration too signal a success, for that would shut the gate to the rosy path on him in '84. By appearing before the country as the one strong figure in a cabinet famous already for its weakness; by artfully fathering all that is good, and quietly disapproving all that is bad in what must be a stormy administration, he can impress the public as the man who should be first and not second in power. But for some such ulterior object Blaine would never have left the senate where he had no peer in influence or popularity and where his vanity could be flattered oftener than is possible in cold shades of official dignity. It is supposed that the Chicago battle will be fought over in '84. Blaine or Grant seems now to be the prospect with the contingency that they may pull each other down and leave the prize to some accidental child of fortune like Hayes in '76 and Garfield in '80.

——Governor Bullock stopped in Washington yesterday on his return from New York to Atlanta. He is taking home his son who has been at school. He speaks confidently of the prospects of the cotton exposition, estimating that its value to Atlanta will be enormous, but that it will have a far wider scope extending to vast and permanent benefits to the whole south. Of the success of the enterprise he has no doubt whatever. Gov. Bullock is a man of such admirable business capacity that his hopeful view of the exposition is indeed cheering.

While there are a large number of nominations ahead of Longstreet's, it is supposed that it will be favorably reported at an early day by the committee, and his confirmation may be had in a week. He will be ordered home at once to assume the vexatious duties of the office. I understand that Georgia is considered a thorny ground by the departments. In few states have there been so many feuds among federal office holders; so little consistent operation of the executive branches of government. Local authority. It is hoped that General Longstreet will manage the marshal's office so that there may be harmony in the efforts to execute the laws and that the collector, whoever he may be, will do the same thing. For a year or two past the offices of marshal and collector have not been arrayed so formidably against the evil doers as against each other. There has been a wrangling of which the authorities are sick and they have determined that it must stop.

——Colonel Bob Ingersoll has a hearty admiration for the southern people, and wants, as soon as he can get time, to take a trip among them. There have been frequent efforts to engage him for a lecture tour of the various southern cities, but hitherto they have failed. His lowest terms are $200 a night. Whenever he rents a hall and fires out for himself he bags at least $500 in a lively town. A fine portrait of him has just been hung in an avenue window, and is generally noticed. The man has so many loveable virtues—his life is so full of tenderness and good to others that I hope he may stay at home and regard his heresy merely as the aberration of a vigorous intellect. Personally no man is more sincerely esteemed by his friends and even by many of the most orthodox faith.

F. H. R.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.

The New Bishop of Natchez Inducted Into Office.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—The consecration of Very Reverend G. Janssens, vicar general of the diocese of Richmond, as bishop of Natchez, took place Sunday at St. Peter's cathedral in this city. Elabora te ceremonies and fine music had been anticipated, and long before the services commenced crowds of people had gathered in the vicinity of the cathedral.

In order to avoid confusion and rush that would have resulted from throwing doors open to the general public, tickets covering the capacity of the edifice had been issued, and without tickets no admittance. This precaution was taken at 9 o'clock and locked the doors, and everything passed off in a most quiet and orderly manner. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, officiated as consecrator, and Bishops Bleeker of Wilmington, of Delaware, and Keane, of Richmond, as assistant consecrators. Services including consecration, pontifical high mass, and consecration sermon, which latter was delivered by Bishop Elder coadjutor bishop of Cincinnati, occupied nearly four hours. Besides the prelates already mentioned there were present participating in the ceremonies the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., Moore of St. Augustine, Fla., Kain of Wheeling, W. Va., and Gross of Savanah, Ga. These embrace all the prelates in the province of the metropolitan see of Ba

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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 3, 1881.

THE cotton crop in an important district of lower Egypt is in a collapsed state, owing to a want of water on account of the failure of a canal. There is after all only one section of this world where the requisite amounts of sun and moisture are combined for the successful cultivation of the cotton plant.

GENERAL KAUFMAN is still partly paralyzed, although he is not in immediate danger of death. He has as yet no control over his voice. Russia owes this man a great deal of gratitude; for it was he who conquered Khiva and Turkestan, thereby adding many millions of subjects to the great empire. He conquered an empire of itself in Central Asia.

SENATOR FARLY opened for the affirmative in the national debating society yesterday. He argued the case from a California standpoint. He showed that California is being flooded with cheap labor and disease, because the senate will not confirm the Chinese treaty. He did not succeed in convincing Mr. Dawes of the error of his policy, but he probably did succeed in calling the attention of some republicans in his own state to the attitude of their own party.

THE debt statement for April discloses a surplus revenue of nearly ten millions of dollars. Such a surplus shows how great this country has become; for it was collected without imposing any very distressing taxes upon the people. Some of the sources of income are unnecessary, but except indirectly they are not positively burdensome. This fact alone would enable Mr. Windom to borrow money at three per cent., if he would but make the effort. He seems to prefer a higher rate.

GENERAL GRANT'S star seems to be waning. His name is no longer potent. He was put at the head of the world's fair, and it immediately began to lose strength. He was sent not long ago to Mexico to promote some railroad schemes, but in Mexico he was coldly received, the greasers according him no public reception whatever, although they had just lionized General Ord. The interest he was sent to serve will be lucky if it stands of good when Grant leaves Mexico as it did when he entered that country.

AFFAIRS in Tunis are progressing very favorably for the French. An attempt to unfurl the standard of the prophet for the purpose of inciting a fanatical war, has been nipped in the bud; but the very effort to bring on a holy war shows that the Moslems see a subjugation in the air at the hands of infidels—in other words, the French. The bey however continues to declare that he holds France in high esteem; and if the French armies can protect him from his own people, he will undoubtedly accept such terms as the conquerors see fit to exact. Tunis is as good as absorped already—Tripoli will be swallowed next.

MR. DORSEY, who was once an alleged United States senator, but who has of late divided his time to advantage between star contracts and the republican party—twin relics of the war period—pleads "not guilty;" and with a cheek that is simply sublime asks the postmaster-general to establish his innocence. The lamented Mr. Dorsey may be technically free of speculation in "star routes;" the record may show that he had nothing to do with the profits of the "expedited service; but all the evidence in the world cannot reverse the popular conviction on this subject. Both he and Mr. Brady had better drop out of public view for their own good.

Some Lofty Arguments Examined.

Only a few days ago THE CONSTITUTION had occasion to quote from the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist what seemed to be a wholesale indorsement of the railroad commission. This, however, was mere seeming. True, the Chronicle declared that the commission was a "positive blessing to the people," that "no attempt to write it down will "succeed," because "from every assault it "emerges stronger and more desirable;" but this was several days ago—almost an age. At present the Chronicle is not prepared to indorse the commission—least of all its attempt to regulate rates. Indeed, the Chronicle goes so far as to announce that the railroad managers themselves have little or no control over the rates on their respective lines, and a curious but significant attempt is made to confuse the schemes of the pool with the law of supply and demand. But upon this point the Chronicle must speak for itself:

> It would be idle for a Georgia farmer to dispute with a Broad street merchant over the price of wheat. The price was not fixed in Augusta, nor yet in Cincinnati, nor yet entirely in the field and by the labor which produced it. It was determined by the great laws of supply and demand—more varying and resistless than the winds of the land or the tides of the ocean. The Georgia farmer may be nearly as much at the mercy of a famine in bread in England or a crop failure in Russia, which has drawn upon the grain fields of the United States, as the European peasant upon whom the blight has directly fallen. And the Broad street produce man has no more the power to lower the price of wheat than he has to command the sun to stand still. Can the farmer afford to do without the corn rather than pay the price, is the question. Just so it is in railroad business. To say that a grain line car which reaches Atlanta must be hauled for so much per ton per mile over the Georgia railroad is preposterous. The car started from, say Chicago, where competition affixed its freight rate and determined the tariff one thousand miles in advance. So it is on a smaller scale, but with precisely the same principle in the state where competition comes into play and water lines assert their power. Transportation has become a problem of magnificent distances, but of uncertain forces. It is a science not near so exact as astronomy, and is far from being as probable as meteorology. It was Sir William Herschel, who calculated, from the variations of the orbit of Neptune, the exact position of the planet Uranus; and, sure enough, the telescope revealed the star in the computed place. It has been left for the prophet Vennor to predict the behavior of the clouds and the velocity of the wind; but that railroad man does not exist who could foretell what the freight rate in class B would be six months hence from Chicago to Mobile. Neither General Alexander, Mr. Wadley nor John. W. Garrett, with all their experience or skill, could prescribe a rate so far in advance over their own roads; nor, indeed, keep up tariff long at any rate. How, then, can any outside commission affect to prescribe a rate and say that this is just or that is reasonable. How can a board of three men, not engaged in active railroad work, and not governed by the laws of trade or the pressure of business, engage to erect a freight schedule which should be binding because it is equitable? It would be folly in Mr. Wadley to try to establish a rate between Augusta and Charlotte, as it would in General Hazzell to dictate tariff between Columbus and Savannah. What outsider or set of men should be authorized to ordain a schedule of rates, unless those who are engaged or interested in the working of the railroads involved? It has frequently been maintained that the railroad pool is an arbitrary arrangement. But where was ever set up a more arbitrary tribunal that than of a board of inexperienced and irresponsible men, who are expected to do for the people and the railroad which the railroad men are frequently powerless to do for themselves?

There is a good deal of fine writing in the foregoing, but it may be summed up in homely Georgia phrase, thus: The manager of a railroad does not know at what rate he can afford to haul freight, and therefore he cannot fix the prices. These are fixed by competition at Chicago or elsewhere. Now, if this were true, there would be no complaint on the part of the people, and there would be no need to apply the remedy of railroad legislation; but there is no competition at Chicago or elsewhere among the trunk lines. Rates are fixed by Mr. Albert Fink, the pool commissioner, and the smaller lines are compelled to accept them. Recently the rates on grain from Chicago to the seaboard fell from 35 to 19 cents a hundred pounds. There was bad faith in the pool. This was patched up and immediately Mr. Fink advanced rates to thirty cents, forty-two railroads submitting to his imperial ukase. This is the sort of competition that traffic finds at Chicago, and this is what government regulation must cure.

The Chronicle's illustration of the regulation of the price of wheat has another bearing. The price is fixed in Liverpool, and a part of that price is the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard. If the roads can carry grain at twenty cents a hundred and make a profit when the water-ways are open for competition, why can they not carry it at the same price the year round? To charge thirty-five cents when there is no competition is simply to plunder producers of their legitimate profits. The arguments of the Chronicle are the products of a singularly vivid and poetic imagination; they are beautiful in conception and gracefully put; but the rates at which a railroad can afford to carry freights may be fixed by a much simpler computation than that which Sir William Herschel was enabled to point out the position of Uranus. Why is it that the railroad managers of the country cannot fix rates over their own roads? Simply because, in order to prevent competition they have surrendered this right into the hands of the pool. What the Georgia railroad commission can do is a very small affair compared with what must be done. Between indiscriminate competition and the plundering process that goes on under cover of the pool, there is a happy medium that can only be reached by means of government regulation.

It is imperative that the business and production of the country should be relieved of the evils which flow from the arbitrary, unjust and unnecessary fluctuations of transportation rates. To quote from a former article in the Chronicle, "everything lawful should be done to "protect the people against the rapacious "encroachment of the great corporations."

We make one other quotation from the Chronicle in order to show how a beautiful literary style may be made the vehicle of absurdity:

> "But," says the commission, "our schedules fixing rates are reports, not judgments. The railroads may obey them or contest the matter in the courts." This argument is not even plausible. The commission discharge their duties by virtue of the law of the land. Once in the courts the railroads would have no recourse, for the judges can but enforce the law. Such suits would be fulsome and fruitless, for by going to law over unjust freight rates, a railroad official would be simply transferring his cause from a tribunal which affects to know something about it to a tribunal which does not pretend to know anything about it. Such an argument would be similar to a declaration from the judge on the bench who, after sentencing the prisoner to death, might authorize the culprit to talk the matter over with the sheriff, who has no authority in the premises at all.

The law prescribes a punishment for the crime of murder. An individual accused of this crime cannot go into the courts to establish his innocence, because these tribunals know nothing of the circumstances of the crime. The courts can but enforce the law. That law prescribes the penalty, and there is no escape from it, even for persons who are foolish enough to depend upon the courts to establish their innocence. The law prescribes a pehalty for swindling. A man who has been swindled by his neighbor has no recourse in the courts, because these tribunals know nothing of the circumstances of the case, and as it is the duty of the judges to enforce the law, the probability is that the man who was swindled will be convicted as a swindler. A very pretty argument as it stands, and THE CONSTITUTION is willing to let it stand.

THE leading republican newspapers allude to Gorham as a man out of politics This is indeed ominous.

YOUR Uncle Joseph Brown retains his serenity in the face of the attacks of the republican organs. This is in the nature of a very severe retort. Indeed, it is really abusive.

GORHAM appears to believe that Mr. Garfield was elected on probation.

IF Mr. Garfield really desires to break up the solid south, let him appoint Ohio men to the federal offices in this section. The south has done nothing to deserve this sort of treatment, but if the president is in earnest, he might as well prescribe a heroic remedy.

SPRING chickens are already old enough to vote.

IT has now been more than four years since Mr. Conkling was president by proxy, and the outlook is still gloomy. No wonder the man is impatient.

THE Keely motor betrays as much vitality as Eli Perkins

THERE seems to be a deadlock in the Sprague divorce case. The old man has probably been prevailed upon not to break up the stalwart wing of the republican season.

MR. GARFIELD proposes to use the independents as a club to break up the solid south. Did the president ever behold a split in the republican party? But perhaps it is unnecessary to call his attention to such a small side show as a split in the republican party in the south.

THE New York Tribune is disposed to bite its thumbs at Mr. Conkling. Mr Conkling, however, retains his health.

BRADY'S Washington newspaper is making an effort to bulldoze the administration. There are stormy times ahead for the great republican party.

MR. GARFIELD seems to be of the opinion that the independents, so-called, can break up the democratic party in the south. This is simply the Hayes policy over again, gilded with a touch of galootism; so to speak.

THE Mrs. R. B Hayes cold water society should take Don Cameron in hand. If possible an ice-pack should be applied to his most vulnerable parts.

WHEN the organs allude to Brady as a thief, he smites himself upon his manly bosom and proudly remarks: "I am a re-"publican!"

THE organs were wont to tear their hair and deplore that the democratic majority in congress was governed by the caucus. And yet, they have little to say now, when the republican caucus is obstructing the public business. Such impartial patriotism on the part of the organs deserves to be recompensed.

THE Hon. G. Frisbie Hoar should endeavor to redeem himself by reciting the beautiful poem about the boy who stood on the burning deck.

DORSEY says Brady is a scoundrel. This shows that the two men are intimately acquainted with each other. We await with impatience Brady's summary of Dorsey.

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THE republican newspapers are now exceedingly anxious to expose the star route frauds; but last year they applauded the attitude of the republican party in congress which filibustered to prevent the printing of the testimony which had been gathered by a democratic investigating committee, headed by Congressman Blount, of Georgia.

IN GENERAL.

—An elephant can't swing a full grown trunk until it's eighteen years old.

—Robert J. Burdette, the Hawkeye humorist, will spend the summer at St. Andrew, N. B.

—Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Blaine, and Mrs Windom, as well as their husbands were school teachers in early life.

—Queen Victoria, it it reported, is going to Ostend in June, accompanied by her son Leopold, whose delicate health is giving rise to serious apprehensions.

—Sitting Bull's daughter, "Sleeping Water," has added to the old man's woes by eloping with an objectionable young brave.

—Harper's and Scribner's magazines are transported to London and sold there for ten cents less than the American price, a result of our tariff system.

Here is the very latest: Can you dance the racquet? No, but my friend Hackett, with a cardigan jacket used to dance the racquet. Do you tumble to the racket?

—Pepperidge must be ranked among the precious wood for certain purposes. Compared with any other wood a large tree of it might be worth $500 for awl or file handles, after manufacture, because it is less liable to split without a ferule than other woods are with one.

—A few miles inland, in a deep gorge on the island of Scio, amid grand scenery, until the recent earthquake, stood the wealthy monastery of Neamooing, founded according to tradition, by Constantine the Great. Its stones now lie scattered below the cliff. Only six monks were inside at the time of the catastrophe, and were killed; the other seventy-three, who were in the field, saw their homes shattered before their eyes.

—The Boston girl is devoted to art. She is a woman of design but she puts them all on canvas. She talks to you about studies and shapes, and the new design she is putting on the "biscuit." She walks Commonwealth avenue wrapped in visions. She is inaccessible as a mermaid. When you fondly imagine her meditations are solely on the brilliancy of the last remark with which her progress has been marked, she is really occupied with her secret cogitations over the lovely, iridescent pitcher, and wondering if any potter would throw her that particular shape in native clay.

—The Toronto Globe admits that the Canadian people have great admiration for the United States. It remarks: "It can not be concealed—it is no use in concealing the truth—that a great many of our people think the American republic better than our dominion, because it is a republican country. It has a charm for them. As the poor American slaves used to watch the northern star when sighing for liberty prior to 1860, and wended their way by circuitous routes to Canada, so the people of Europe and many of our people are attracted by the fame the glory, the free intercourse, as they think—the free life of the great republic"

—According to the London World, it is not to be supposed, because Abbotsford is let to Baron Grant, that the family of Sir Walter Scott is "virtually extinct." The novelist's daughter who married Lockhart left a daughter, who married Mr. Hope, Q. C., better known as Mr. Hope-Scott; their daughter, again, married the Hon. Joseph Maxwell, who also assumed the famous patronymic. And there is now more than one little Maxwell-Scott to call Sir Walter great-great-grandfather. There is no prospect of Abbotsford passing out of the hands of the family, though the owners may accept a temporary tenant while they are enjoying more genial climates than that of Scotland.

—During the first week in April a man named Scipio Verturini shot himself through the head in the Milan cathedral. He was carried to a hospital, where he died on the following morning. It was decided that the suicide had desecrated the sacred edifice, and the archbishop gave orders that it should be closed and that all services should cease until it had been reconsecrated. The tabernacle with the host was carried out of the building and all the candles were extinguished, together with the perpetual light before the reserved sacrament; all the altars were covered, and the huge building was left silent, empty and unused for twenty four hours. On the following day the translation of the relics, after the right of the Roman pontifical, took place, and the archbishop of Milan, attended by the whole chapter and a great crowd of citizens, reconsecrated the cathedral.

The Railroad Commission.

Thomasville Times.

Under the old regime, it was not uncommon, during the cotton season, for a fight to take place at Bainbridge over freights. The A. and G., on more than one occasion, hauled cotton from Bainbridge to Savannah at $1 per bale. They were, at the same time, charging Thomasville—a shorter haul—$8 per bale. Now this is just what the people of this section are fighting. And they will continue to fight it. We notice that in almost every town, where there was sharp competition before the commission was constituted, there is a strong feeling against it; and that in most places—such as Thomasville—where there was no competition, the feeling is in favor of the commission. And this is perfectly natural. We do not blame any one for taking a position which will best inure to the interests of their town. For this is just exactly what is being done. Nor do we blame

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRADE MARK.
KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by equaling free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it. Both acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'r's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

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PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS

TROPIC FRUIT
LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. By cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, &c. Use for 25c. a season. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

PRICE 25 and 60 CTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Bits the Genuine
DR. RICORD'S
RESTORATIVE PILLS.

This celebrated French remedy is a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Memory and Nervous Debility. Approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, by Sir H. Thompson, Dr. Blanchard, Dr. Chavalier, Dr. Perigord, the great Liebig and others
Boxes of 50, $1.50; Boxes of 100, $2.75; of 200, $5.00; of 400, $8 00.
Sent per mail on receipt of Price. Each box of the genuine has the signature of R. D. LISSER, 23 Reed man Street, New York. Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Agents for Georgia.

CAUTION.

A spurious article advertised under the name of RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE, by S. P. Sigesmund, are not genuine, not from Dr. Ricord's Formula or by his authority. The notices by celebrated Physicians he uses in his circulars and advertisements are copied from notices of the genuine.

The following is from Dr. Ricord of Paris.

"DEAR SIR:—I never knew the Dr. S. B. Sizesmond, and therefore I could not give him permission to sell my pills in my name of course; the pills he sells is not at all composed by me, and as you have thought, you may ascertain that the an IMPOSTOR.

"Believe me yours truly,
"RICORD.
Rue du Tournon, Paris, le 3e Janvier."
for Circular, with above in fac simile.
2—d3m sat tues thur ux rd mat

THE STATE DEPOSITORY LAW.

A Measure of Glaring Impolicy and the Cause of the Recent Bank Failures—A Fair and Thorough Discussion of an Important Matter.

Correspondence Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1881.—The recent bank failures of two state depositories are exciting a discussion that will prove profitable. It is unfortunate that the men who have been chronic grumblers have been disposed to, besmirch state officials But these things are corrected by the truth

The fact is, that the depository law is a blunder and is responsible for all of the trouble. It has been fairly and vigilantly administered, but it is radically improper and should never have been passed. When the measure was introduced the committee called upon the then state treasurer, Col. John W. Renfroe, for his views upon it, That official, who is a financier of uncommon sagacity, and administered his office with a perfection of skill and system that have never been equalled, made the following reply, which is taken from the official correspondence of the state treasurer's office. This remarkable response, put in one short condensation of experience and wisdom every one of the many fatal objections to the bill, and should have killed it.

State of Georgia, Treasury department, Atlanta, Georgia, July 5, 1879. ——, House of Representatives. Dear Sir—In reference to your bill creating state depositories, I would respectfully suggest the following considerations:

The law for the collection and paying into the treasury the taxes should be as simple as possible, consistent with safety and dispatch. The proposed law does not, in my opinion tend to accomplish this object. The process proposed is more circuitous and hazardous. It multiplies the number who handle the taxes, and is therefore objectionable, as it is more circuitous and hazardous. The tax collectors, under the present law, give bond and security, and the money collected by them is transmitted directly to the treasury, and without expense to the state. Under the change made by this bill the money goes into second hands before it reaches the treasury, and a second bond and security is given. It would seem to be better that the state be exposed to as few chances of loss and default as possible. The collectors may now make deposits in banks, and their own protection against loss, and the protection of their securities, will stimulate them to use every precaution, and if they deposit at all, to select the banks which are most convenient and safest. This they can do with as just a discrimination as can be done by any officer of the state department. The safest and simplest process is for the tax collectors to transmit directly to the treasury.

Again, accounts would have to be opened with the banks as well as with the tax collectors, thus increasing labor and complicating settlements. The present system is well understood throughout the state, and to change it would surely give trouble to this and the comptroller's department. I must confess I cannot see any benefit to be derived from the proposed law.

The amendments I suggest (marked on the bill) I think proper if the bill should be passed, but even with these, it is objectionable, or rather I can see no advantage in it over the present system. The more I study it the more trouble I see in it for this department. Very truly,

[Signed] J. W. RENFROE,
Treasurer.

The law simply relieves the treasurer from responsibility for the state funds, and scatters them about among a dozen banks that give only a $50,000 bond to cover double the amount of deposits.

The bank of Rome and Citizens' bank both made impregnable returns of solvency under oath, and there is no power to go behind the returns. And when the law designates the depository the treasurer is relieved from the responsibility that should belong to him alone and for which he is put under heavy bond.

Before the depository law, the treasurer deposited the state's funds in five Atlanta banks, thus dividing the risk among a number of banks under his own eye. When the depository law was passed, he was compelled to withdraw the funds from the four other banks and concentrate upon the selected depository. This is why so large a deposit of $330,000 accumulated in the Citizens' bank. It was simply carrying out the law. When the deposit was reduced over $200,000 in three months, the Citizens' bank had of course to utilize its resources, and the very withdrawal of the Atlanta city bonds from the state and the substitution of personal security was for the state's benefit, as the proceeds of the bonds were used to pay the state's deposits so heavily called for, and thus went straight into the state treasury, and the additional personal securing of the new bond gave the state no much more surety for its money.

Once, several years ago, a bank with $160,000 of state's money got a little shaky, or was reported to be so, and the matter was wisely managed as not only to save the state, but the bank. If an immediate draft had been made for the whole amount the bank would have gone up. But upon notice of the purpose to withdraw the money the bank made a showing of its affairs, and demonstrated its ability to pay if not forced to the wall. As its discounts became due and were collected the money was paid over to the state. Upon one occasion the bank was suddenly pressed by other parties, but the treasurer promptly advanced the sum necessary to bridge over, and thus by cool, skilful management and the giving of a little time every dollar was saved to the state. It took several months to do it, but trouble was avoided.

Either the treasurer must be allowed under the watching of the governor to manage matters as before the passage of the depository law, or a proper vault should be provided and the state's money put there and properly guarded. And, furthermore, let all the indecent besmirchment of the state's officers cease for matters that no human vigilance could guard against, and which grow out of inherent imperfections in a law that not even a capable and honest enforcement can remedy. FACT.

Gray Hairs are Honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

apr16—dim tues thur sat &wky1m 3dp

—"That correspondent is a liar, and I'm looking right at him!" cried an orator in the Pennsylvania legislature the other day. The correspondent wrote down the remark and forwarded it to his paper.

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills and other mercurials that poison the system, but try using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—New Covenant.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our Lost Darlings, Isabel and "Ste Tom" Van Epps.

An angel has been with us; silently he came and gently has he left us. This we know, though we did not hear the softest flutter as he winged his heavenward flight, nor did we see through our tears the radiance of light shed from his "glory-beaming face." But we know it by the sunshine which has fled, and the silence unspeakable which lingers in our hearts. A jewel was wanted for the diadem of heaven—a cherub's voice wanted to swell the angelic chorus. And so God's messenger came, to seek for the fairest child of earth. Could not our loving hearts have told where that quest would end? Can we wonder the choice was so quickly made? Where, in all the sunny climes of earth, could there be found so fitting a type of lovely childish beauty and grace as in little "Ste Tom" Van Epps? In him was blended all that was lovely, winning and sweet. A halo seemed ever shimmering in his golden curls, and surely all the azure of heaven was mirrored in those sweet blue eyes, shaded by their wondrous lashes.

It was meet that he should be gently clasped in an angel's arms, and tenderly laid on the Savior's breast. And well we know who came, with outstretched arms, to welcome him there—all the beauty and radiance of heaven in her face. Little Isabel has not waited long. Only a little while since she, too, crossed the "Jasper Sea." Only a little while has she sang with her golden harp. Only four short months has she lingered near the pearly gates, watching and waiting for the little brother she loved so well.

Now with clasped hands will they wander through the sweet gardens of Paradise. Ah, little loved ones, dear is your memory to us! Sweet as the fragrance of vanished flowers! Together we have ever cherished you, like two lovely buds upon the self same stem. "On the margin of celestial streams alone those simples grow, which shall cure the heart-ache." And there they shall linger ever, free from all pain or care; hand in hand, in a loving clasp; with the smile of God upon them; the radiance of angels surrounding them—lovely and beautiful—glorified forever!

FANNY W——.

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THE
IMPERISHABLE
PERFUME,
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER,
Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM,
—thur sat&wkly arm

MEDICATED STEAM
Vermin Destroyer
AND
DISINFECTANT,
A NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION.
AN EFFECTIVE, CERTAIN AND SIMPLE MEANS OF
Destroying Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, Moths and Parasites of all kinds.

The apparatus for generating the steam is an ordinary nursery lamp, holding half a pint of the Medicated Fluid with a tube at the top to direct the Medicated Steam upon any point infested with insects. It is heated with a small spirit lamp beneath the boiler. For Dwellings, Hotels, Steam Ships, Restaurants, etc., nothing ever discovered equals this appliance. It is harmless to human life; is inexpensive and simple in its use. While a most potent means for destroying vermin, it is the best disinfectant known and may be most effectually used to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diptheria, Small Fox, &c. One trial is the best proof of the great advantages of this over all other appliances. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.

J. C. SPENCER, Proprietor,
532 Washington St., N. Y.

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AN OPEN SECRET
AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

feb1—dly tues thur sat un not nx rd m

Wesleyan Christian Advocate,
EDITED BY
Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Burke
Price $2.50 per Annum.

WE WILL CLUB AT FOLLOWING RATES with this excellent Christian Journal:
Wesleyan Advocate and Weekly Constitution one year for Three Dollars.
Wesleyan Advocate and Southern Cultivator one year for Four Dollars.
Wesleyan Advocate, Weekly Constitution and Cultivator one year for Four Dollars.
Address either Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., or J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga. mar1 dawtf

Election---Y. M. L. A.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Four Directors for the Young Men's Library Association for the ensuing year will be held at the Library, TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1881, FROM 7 TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors at the Election, viz:

John M. Harwell, Alex. C. King, Walter R. Brown, Darwin G. Jones, A. R. Wingfield, Aaron A. Frank Cox, Jr., George Duval, James T. Nutting, Ed. Hammond and Henry C. Peeples.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. T. [illegible], Secretary.

apr15—td sun wed mayl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
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The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Capital, $155,000.00.
Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.
L. J. HILL, President | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. | W'P S. McCANDLESS, Cashier
jan6—dtf head rin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

MONEY, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 2, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ from

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	109@111	Sav. City 8s, new	85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1896	122@125	Columbus City	78@ 82
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	106@108
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	116@118
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st 7s	116@118	W. & A. RR. Lessee income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Atlanta St. R.R.	165@167
Atlanta W'k's 7s	110@112		
Atlanta City 7s	110@112		
Atlanta City 8s	115@117		
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta 7s	106@108		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	153@155	South Wes R.R.	118@120
Central R. R.	142@145	Atlanta St. R.R.	165@167
A. & W. P. R. R.	125@130		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 2.—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and generally higher and prices advanced ½@¾ per cent, the latter in Memphis and Charleston, which sold up to 57¾; Denver and Rio Grande rose to 107¾; Michigan Central to 109¾; Lake Shore to 127¾; Reading to 94¾, and Iron Mountain to 66¾. Speculation was fairly active.

NEW YORK, May 2—Noon — Stocks strong. Money 4@5. Exchange—long $4.83¾; short $4.85. Governments dull and nominal. State Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Evening—Money 4@6. Exchange $4.83¼. Government quiet and firm: new fives 101¾; four and a half, no per cents 114¾; four per cents 116¾. State Bonds inactive.

Stocks closed strong and higher.

N. Y. Central	146¾	Chicago & N. W	125¾
Erie	47¾	do. Preferred	134¾
Lake Shore	128¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	47
Illinois Central	135¾	do. Preferred	89½
U. S. & R. M.	56¾	Mem. & Char.	57
Lou. & Nash	103½	Rock Island	134¼
Pitsb'g & W. & C.	133¾	Western Union	118

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	71¾	Ala. Class B 5s	94
do. Class A small	72	do. Class C 4 to 5	82½
Gold	$ 78,495,762	Currency	$ 5,278,811

PARIS, May 2—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 60c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 2, 1881.

New York—A decline of about ten points took place to-day with the market closing easy. Spots down 1-16c; middling 10½c.

Net receipts for two days amount to 19,188 bales; same time last year 8,033 bales; exports 28,012 bales; last year 21,257 bales; stock 592,417 bales; last year 602,296 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.		CLOSED.
May	10.43@10.48	May	10.46@
June	10.53@10.54	June	0.48@
July	10.62@10.63	July	0.56@
August	10.65@10.70	August	0.63@
September	10.42@10.43	September	0.36@10.37
October	10.09@10.10	October	0.02@10.03
November	9.98@ 9 99	November	9 92@ 9 93
December	9.85@10.05	December	9.92@ 9.93

Closed easy; sales 61,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed barely steady. Spots—Uplands 5 13-16d; Orleans 5¾d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,200 bales were American; receipts 11,000; all American.

The local cotton market is quiet and dull at quotations; offerings moderate. We quote: Good middling 10¾c; middling 10c; strict low middling 9¾c; low middling 9¼c; strict good ordinary 9c; good ordinary 8c; ordinary 6c; tinges 9¼c; stains 8@9c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—noon—Cotton easier: uplands 5¾; Orleans 5 15-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; all American; futures uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 5 13-16@5 23-32; June and July delivery 5¾; July and August delivery 5 31-32@5 15-16; August and September delivery 6 1-32; September and October delivery 5 31-32; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—1:30 p. m—Middling uplands 5 13-16; Orleans 5¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,200 bales: uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 5 13-16; June and July delivery 5 29-32; futures closed barely steady.

	New York.	Galveston.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Memphis.	Augusta.	Charleston.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	
Middling uplands.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	MARKETS.
Low middling.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Good ordinary.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	GRADE.
Net.	999	75	1210	1210	631	1031	50	4192	50	50	50	50	50	RECEIPTS.
Gross.	2599	707	1255	1210	631	1031	50	4192	50	50	50	50	50	
To Great Britain.	15000	15000	60711	22498	1746	16000	474	7677	1846	6377	2251	1462	1462	SALES STOCK EXPORTS.
To France.	3961	814	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	4851	
To continent.	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	1546	
Coastwise.	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	2251	
Shipments.	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	
	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	Quiet and nominal.	TONE.

The following table shows the price, movements, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, May 2:

Consolidated net receipts 11,062.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 2, 1881.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, May 2—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@4.00; extra $4.25@5.00; family $5.00@6.25; city mills superfine $3.25@4.00; extra $4.25@5.00; family $5.50@6.62; Rio brands $6.25@6.50; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern steady; western higher but inactive; southern red $1.13@1.24; amber $1.28@1.30; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.21@1.21¾; May $1.21@1.21¾; June $1.19¾@1.19¾; July $1.15¾@1.15¾; August $1.12¾@1.13. Corn, southern steady; western firmer; southern white 56; yellow 59¾. Oats steady and quiet; western white 47@47; mixed 45@46.

NEW YORK, May 2—Flour, southern quiet and weak; common to fair extra $4.75@5.25; good to choice extra $5.30@7.00. Wheat ½@1½c higher with a limited export business and moderate speculative trading; ungraded red $1.15@1.26¾; No. 2 spring 1.21¾; No. 3 do. $1.19¾; No. 2 winter red $1.21@1.21¾; ungraded white $1.20@1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@20. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; sods XXX 5¾; cream Tartar 37; molassoe cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.25; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lbs $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12¾ per lb. Matches—Firm at $3 25. Soda, in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7¾c; prime 7; fair 6¾.

NEW YORK, May 2—Coffee dull and weak; Rio cargoes 9¾@12¾. Sugar steady and in fair demand: centrifugal 8¾; Cuba 7½; Barbadoes 7¾; fair to good refining 7¼@7 7-16; prime 7¾; refined in moderate demand; standard A 9 3-16; Molasses steady and in moderate inquiry; 50 test 35; Porto Rico 36@50; English Island 33@38; New Orleans 30@55. Rice quiet; Carolina and Louisiana 6¾@7¾.

BALTIMORE, May 2—Coffee unsettled and dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 9@11. Sugar firm; soft 7¾.

CINCINNATI, May 2—Sugar steady; hards 10 @10¾; New Orleans at 7@8.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, May 2.—The following prices are current to-day: Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; opium 4@4.50; copperas 1½@2; assafoetida 35; opium, gum, $7.50; quinine $3.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $2.60; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw 73; boiled 75; lard oil 90@$1.00, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture putty 18@20. White 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75c@$1.00 box. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.09; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.00@$3.25.

Wines, Liquors, Etc

ATLANTA, May 2—The market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.40@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $2.50@$3.00; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.50@$2.00; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, May 2—Whisky unsettled and lower at $1.10.

LOUISVILLE, May 2—Whisky steady at $1.05.

BALTIMORE, May 2—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, May 2—Whisky steady at $1.06.

CHICAGO, May 2—Whisky steady at $1.08.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, May 2.—The market continues steady and without quotable change. Low grades in good demand; very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 38@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@50c; fine 11 and 12 inch 50@55; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 10c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@90 c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 42; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross. Railroad Mills unruffled, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 80.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, May 2—Apples—Russets $4.25. Lemons—$6.00 per box. Oranges—Market about bare of stocks: choice will bring $1.00 per box. Cocoa nuts—$35@40c. Pineapples — None. Bananas — None. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ½ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries — None. California Pears—None Citron — 26@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts — 16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4¾; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6¾; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, May 2—Eggs—17c; market bare Butter—Scarce; choice 25c; fair 20@22½c; common 15@20c. Poultry—No dressed poultry on market; spring chickens are in active demand at 12½@25c, owing to size. Irish Potatoes—$4.75; in good demand and scarce. Dried Fruit—Quiet and nominal; peeled peaches 10@15c, owing to quality; apples 3¾@4c. Wax—Dull at 20@c. Onions—None. Cabbage—4c. Greens 3c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; very scarce; prime 40@45c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13¾@15¾c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, May 2. — Cattle—Choice Tennessee scarce and in demand at 5; medium in fair demand at 4½@5; common in moderate request at 2½@3; Georgia cattle 3½@4. Hogs—None; no demand. Sheep—Plentiful at 4½@5.

CINCINNATI, May 2—Hogs quiet, common and light $4.50@6.00; packing and butchers $5.40@$6.25

SPECULATION!

$10, $20, $50 or $100.

Invested in our new money-making co-operative plan of speculating, Gives a Constant Income, and lays the foundation of your fortune. Send for our new pamphlet, free.

FLEMMING & MILLER, Brokers,
22 Merchans' Building, Chicago, Ill.
apr15—d3m 3dp but not in finan col

LEVERING'S

Roasted Coffees

We now take pleasure in offering to the public our several Brands of ROASTED COFFEES, viz:

E. L. C. ..... First Grade,
"RICO" ..... Second Grade
"REGIA" ..... Medium Grade

These COFFEES can be relied upon for their intrinsic merits, absolute purity, and uniformity in strength, and flavor We especially recommend the E. L. C. Brand, because of its being the strongest, best flavored and best drinking Rio Coffee obtainable. These goods are now on sale by the leading Grocers in this city.

N. B.—Examine all goods carefully, as none are genuine except those in ONE POUND PACKAGES, AND BEARING OUR NAME AND BRANDS. E. LEVERING & CO.
Established in 1862. BALTIMORE, MD.
apr19—d1m

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S World-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1. 25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory:—Grove Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
FEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881—132d Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $250,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
FAIR TICKETS—CERTIFICATE.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	Capital Prize	$30,00
1	Capital Prize	10,00
1	Capital Prize	5,00
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,00
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,00
20	Prize of 500	10,00
100	Prize of 100	10,00
200	Prizes of 50	10,00
500	Prizes of 20	10,00
1, 60	Prizes of 10	10,00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,70
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,80
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	90
857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,40

For information corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, Addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or P. O. Box 154, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

apr18—d&wtill apr10

32d

Popular Monthly Drawing of the
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the city of Louisville, on
TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

☞This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MAY DRAWING.

1	Prize	$30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
200	Prizes 50 each	10,000
600	Prizes 20 each	12,000
1,000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARD, MAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky., or T. J. COMMERFORD, 309 Broadway, New York.

apr30—d&w tues thur sat&4w3w

$500 Reward

Over a Million of Prof. Guilmette's FRENCH Kidney Pads

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction.

And has performed cures every time when used according to directions

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

that the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs,

YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Ask your Druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the

...addocks's
...e, Hodgers' fine
... Forks Castors, Wood-
... Lamps, Chimneys, Looking
...sses to trade at manufacturerers
prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants
can save a fair profit on freights by buy
ing from McBride & Co.
jan26—4ly above wo m ns ad

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 13-16; in New York, 10¾; in Atlanta, 10

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southeasterly shifting to northerly winds.

The chief signal officer at Washington furnishes the following special bulletin:

The indications are that partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rain, will prevail in the New England, middle Atlantic states and lower lake region to-day, followed by clearing weather in the latter two districts by to-night, and in the first district during to-morrow. The Mississippi river will probably continue to rise below St. Louis and fall at St. Paul. The Missouri will probably continue to rise below and fall above Leavenworth.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 2, 10:31, P. M

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 14	66	83	N. E.	Light	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30 21	71	...	...	Calm	...	Fair.
Cordcana	30 09	68	95	...	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30 08	73	85	S.	Fresh	...	Clear.
Indianola	30 09	74	86	S. E.	Fresh	...	Fair.
Key West	30 06	73	...	E.	Fresh	.02	Fair
Mobile	30 15	75	...	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30 17	71	80	E.	Light	.0	Clear.
Port Eads	30	76	70	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30 1	72	90	...	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30 22	72	78	S.	Light	.00	Clear

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 2, 1

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:51 a m	30 20	68	79	S. E.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.18	79	58	S.	Gentle	....	Fair.
2 p. m.	0 15	72	62	N. W.	Brisk	....	Threat'ng
2:31	30.15	79	65	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Threat'ng.
9 p. m	30.15	66	91	Calm		.00	Fair.
10:31	30.14	65	83	N. E.	Light	.00	

Mean daily bar.....30.164 | Maximum ther..... 81 2
Mean daily ther.... 68 6 | Minimum ther..... 65 2
Mean daily humid. 73.7 | Total rainfall..... 0 00

H. HAIS,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cashmas from Germany; Belgium and France Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and occasions, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. Exhistence competition in prices, style and quality. H. SAY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE
THE "NEW" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Attachments
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Needles
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Bonnets, Journals, Openers, Belts, and other sundriaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july27—d1tu prd le

WATCHES,
Wholesale and Retail. Headquarters at
J.P. Stevens & Co
34 Whitehall Street.
mar6 dtf

SPECTACLES,
—AND—
EYE-GLASSES,
—AT—
J. P. STEVENS & CO.
aprl5 dtf

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Meeting of Sabbath School of First Presbyterian Church for practice of pieces for Children's Day Thursday and evening and Wednesday at six o'clock. Come one! Come all!
may3—dlt

Be Careful of Your Eyes,

A pair of spectacles should never be purchased from any person who is not thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and diseases of the human eye, laws of light, and the science of optics. Yet it is strictly true, that a full knowledge of the above, combined with skill and experience, is absolutely necessary to correctly adjust to the eye a pair of spectacles I find on returning to the city, after a long absence caused by sickness, that many of my customers have been obliged to purchase spectacles of dealers who sell them the same as any merchandise, without knowledge of the human eye, thereby causing serious injury. As a FOX, Optician, With A. F. Pickert, 5 Whitehall street.
dec5—dtf 4thp 1st col

OLD LEE ONCE MORE.

Kries's Bloodhound Catches a Chicken Thief.

For some time past the residents of western Atlanta have been greatly annoyed with the presence of a successful chicken thief, whose depredations have been frequent. Yesterday morning this purloiner of fowls made an incursion upon George Kries's hen-house and succeeded in getting away with a brace of fine yellow legged chickens, which were George's pride. In a few minutes after the theft was committed it was discovered and its discovery so irritated Mr. Kries that he determined to catch the thief. Bringing out old Lee, his bloodhound, Kries mounted himself and away the two went. After a quick run of three miles the negro was sighted, brought to bay and captured. The chickens though released, were recovered and are again in Mr Kries's hen yard, whilst the negro, who is known as Charles Williams, is in jail.

The Catholic Fair.

This is the last week of the fair, yet the interest is as great as ever. The ladies and young gentlemen have worked zealously and their efforts have been highly satisfactory. The fair will realize not less than $2,000 exclusive of about $1,000 worth of articles which will remain on hand after the fair is ended. The ballots have never lagged in interest and the first to close will be the contest between Colonel Acton and Mr. Ed Kendrick for a handsome gold watch, which will close at 10 o'clock to-morrow night. Thursday night the ballot between Messrs Tutwiler and Callahan will close, and on Friday night the contest between Miss Julia Campbell and Katie Bent for a beautiful gold necklace will end. The friends of these contestants should improve the time which lies between now and the closing of the ballots. Many beautiful and useful articles remain to be raffled, among which are quite a number of valuable things. As the fair will close now in a few days, it is time all who feel an interest in it should call and patronize at least some part of it. The ladies will feel grateful and happy and the most unsworthy ends of benevolence will be further ed.

Railroad Magnates.

Hon. J. S. Barbour, president of the Virginia Midland and of the North Carolina Midland, and party, are at the Kimball house. They have been on a visit to Augusta, the objective point to which it is proposed to extend the new trunk line from Danville, Va., via Spartanburg, S. C. They have come to Atlanta on their way home, expecting to return over the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line.

A Protracted Meeting.

The pastor and members of the Fifth Baptist church, corner of Fillmore and Bell streets, have determined to have a protracted meeting, commencing Sunday next, and continuing during this week.

An Injured Thumb.

Yesterday a man named Helms, while sawing at Bell Bros. lumber yard, on Decatur street, made a misstep and sawed the thumb of his left hand nearly entirely off.

Can't Die in the House.
Rough on Rats
Rough on Bugs

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting Last Night.

In the council chamber Mayor English called the city council to order last night. There were present Aldermen Beermann, Goodwin and Lowry and Councilmen Pinson and Barnes of the first ward, Knapp and Berkele of the second ward, Beatie and Buchanan of the third ward; Boyd and Johnson of the fourth ward, and Payne and Jones of the fifth ward.

The journal of the last regular meeting of the council was read and approved, as also was the journal of the last session of the aldermanic board.

The balance sheet showed the balances of appropriations on hand to be: Salary of officers, $11,337 46; public buildings and grounds, $1,520 54; streets and bridges, $14,851.70; cemetery, $2,245 25; public schools, $32,829 48; fire companies, $7,500; paupers and relief, $515; contingent, $25,970.23; gas and fixtures, $8,006.82; water works, $10,124.73. Total $133,897.01.

PETITIONS.

By J. C. Wilkins, for permission to erect a wooden building within fire limits. Referred to committee on fire department.

By A. Haas & Bro. for permission to continue the storage of oil in a house on the Air Line road near the junction with the Georgia railroad.

Upon motion the rules were suspended in order to hear from Mr. Haas in support of the petition. Alderman Goodwin's motion causing a suspension of the ordinance governing this petition until the next meeting, and that the question be referred to committee on fire department, prevailed.

By J. H Russell and others for the opening of Solomon street. Referred to street committee.

By J. C. Bridger and others for the improvement of Fairlie street. Referred to street committee.

By Councilman Beatie for the refunding of $22 50, the amount of taxes paid on property which he considers over-assessed. Referred to tax committee.

By Tom Stafford for a retail liquor license at 15 Ivy street. Referred to police committee.

By A. A. Shields for return of a fine of $25 imposed by the recorder. Tabled.

The finance pay-roll for the month ending April 28, 1881, was: Salaries $791 62; public buildings and grounds $6 10, streets and bridges $1,323 66, cemetery $96 50, public schools $4,000, paupers and relief $94 75, lamps, gas, etc $253 01, police $2,738 74, water works $1,840 14, contingent $436 21, public buildings and grounds $5; total, $11,583.75.

REPORTS.

The street committee made a favorable report upon the petition of J. W. Baker for an extension of the culvert across Jones street at the junction of Terry.

The same committee made a like report upon a petition for a bridge across Proctor creek at Simpson street at a cost not exceeding $400

The same committee made a similar report upon a petition for improvements on Forest avenue, provided the work be done by the county chain gang.

The resolution delegating to the mayor the power to appoint a secret detective, which had been referred to the police committee, was taken up for consideration the committee having made a favorable report thereupon.

Councilman Knapp moved to amend the resolution by giving the appointment of the contemplated detective to the board of police commissioners, and supported his motion with a brief review of the law governing the making of city officials.

Councilman Beatie supported the resolution as first introduced, and claimed Councilman Knapp's amendment was not an amendment but a substitute.

Councilman Knapp then offered his "amendment" as a substitute, and asked for a vote Councilman Beatie claimed that the substitute could not be considered as it was offered instead of the report of the committee on police, and that no action could be taken on substitute until that report had been adopted or rejected. He closed his remarks by asking for a vote upon the adoption of the report. Here the yeas and nays were called, ordered and resulted: Yeas—Barnes, Pinson, Buchanan, Beatie, Boyd and Payne—6. Nays—Berkele, Knapp, Johnson and Jones—4. So the report was adopted.

The committee on sewers and drains submitted reports upon several petitions, which reports were adopted.

The committee upon appropriations submitted a report which was discussed, altered and amended until the estimates were made as follows:

Real estate	$220,877 00
Personal	100,000 00
Street tax	8 5 0 00
Water works	27,000 00
Commission on sales	4,000 00
Retail license	240,0 0 00
Exhibition	500 0 0
Drayage	2,000 00
Business license	25,000 00
Burial lots	2,000 00
Fine and forfeiture	7,000 00
Miscellaneous	15,000 00
Total	$434,327 00

The consideration of the disbursements was postponed or a future consideration.

The question of a city bookkeeper was then agitated but action deferred until the next meeting.

Several resolutions relative to laying sidewalks and curbs and extending the water mains were adopted.

The following ordinance by Alderman Beermann was offered and after a third reading adopted: Be it ordained by the mayor and general council that the fire limits be extended as follows to-wit: From Peters street south along Forsyth to Garnett street, thence east along Garnett street to Loyd street, thence north along Loyd street to Peters street.

Be it further ordained, that all ordinances in conflict with the foregoing ordinance of extension be and the same are hereby repealed.

Upon motion council adjourned until Monday night next, when the further consideration of the appropriations will be had.

Professor Macallister.

Professor Macallister, "the great wizard of the world," began a week's engagement at DeGive's opera house last night, and was greeted by a very fair audience. The feats were very cleverly done and created much wonder and merriment among the audience. A complete change of programme is promised for each evening of the week. Most of the prizes which were distributed last night were quite valuable. One lady received a nice ten set of over 50 pieces, while Mr. W. T. Waters, of 26 West Baker street, won the principal cash prize—which was $10. The principal prize for this evening will be fifteen dollars in cash.

The Library Picnic.

Friday next is the day designated for the Young Men's library picnic, which will be had in that beautiful grove just this side of Marietta. The gentlemen having the details in charge have about perfected all arrangements, and the most enjoyable picnic of the season will in all probability be the one by the Y. M. L. association. The post band has been secured and a dancing platform erected and every other pleasure provided for.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Asparagus!! at Emery's.

—For Invalids and Dyspeptics Victor Baby Food stands unrivaled.

Febs—dlyr sun tue

—Spanish Mackerel and Salmon, fresh at Emery's.

—Tuesday positively the last day closing out—Atlanta Desk Co.

—Don't buy a watch until you have seen that immense stock. J. P. Stevens & Co.

aprl8—tf tues thur sat

—Put not your money in banks that fall and wreck fortunes in a day; but if you want solid comfort and a safe investment, put it in Neuralgine. It never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache

86 febfddt—sun tues thur

—Have your watches repaired by skilled workmen at J. P. Stevens & Co.

aprl3—tf tues thur sat

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Master Marion Hull, of Athens, is visiting relatives in this city.

—Miss Emma Bishop, of Athens, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—W. J Walker, general traveling agent of the Kennesaw route, is in the city.

—H. Sheppard and Miss Sheppard, Warrenton, Va., are sojourning at the Kimball house.

—Rean Campbell, general traveling agent of the Cincinnati Southern railway, is in town.

—Miss Annie Roberts, a charming Atlanta young lady, is visiting friends in Chattanooga.

—Mrs. E. V. Batty, of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. J. S. Prather, 23 Hayden street, for some weeks past, left for her home Sunday last.

—In consequence of the absence from city of the 5th Artillery band, there will be no concert at the Kimball house on Tuesday or Friday evening.

—Dr. W. P. Nicolson leaves to day for Richmond, Va. He will attend the annual session of the American medical association, which meets in that place this week.

—Tom Mills, who so efficently filled Burrell Stout's place at the general delivery, Atlanta post office, left for Nashville Sunday last, where he will engage in business.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—A. Pope, Newnan.
—A. M. Lane, Macon.
—John H. Dobbs, Macon.
—D. A. Sping, Savannah.
—O. G. Roberts, Monticello.
—Clarence W. Carter, Dalton.
—Henry Schoenthal, Marietta.
—John W. Aiken, Cartersville.
—Gen. W. T. Wofford, Cartersville.
—J. C. Massengale and son, Griffin.
—A. J. Blalock and wife, Burgesvil.
—Col John S. Barbour and wife, Alexandria, Va.

More New Uniforms.

The Atlanta letter carriers yesterday made their appearance in complete uniforms. The uniform is beautiful grey and makes the boys wear a warlike appearance.

The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy.

It is impossible at this time to respond to the hundreds of applicants [illegible] vancies for the Davis work If any [illegible] now vacancies will be given out, [illegible] be sent

FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Action of the Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting of the commissioners of roads and revenues was held in the city council chamber yesterday. A full board was in attendance, Judge S. B. Hoyt, chairman, presiding.

The first business which came before the board was a discussion of the county paupers, and it was determined that in future all paupers who derive any benefits from the county will have to do so as inmates of the county almshouse, and no support will be given to any other persons than the inmates of the almshouse.

The next matter was a petition of a number of citizens of Black Hall district, protesting against the recent division of that district, and asking that the new district be abolished. Final action on the petition was postponed to the next regular meeting.

Petition of citizens for a bridge across Camp's creek at the old sewell ford on the Campbellton road. A committee composed of superintendent Kries and Messrs. Gramling and Hunnicutt, with Chairman Hoyt, was appointed to visit the place where the bridge is asked for on Thursday next and make a report to the board.

Petition of citizens of Fulton and DeKalb counties for a thirty foot road commencing at New Hope church and running north to the Flat Shoals road. Referred to the road commissioners with power to report.

Petition for bridge across Long Island creek on Crook's place on the Power's Ferry road in Oak district. Referred to road commissioners with request for a report.

The fourth Saturday in this month was recommended by the commission as a day for the road commissioners to meet and discuss matters which are of general interest to them and to recommend such legislation as will be beneficial on the road interests of the county.

William Piasters was in attendance and addressed the commission on the subject of the Collier bridge, urging the importance of its early completion. Engineer Clayton was employed to make specifications for a wooden bridge ten feet longer than the one formerly in use and to report the same to the clerk of the commission, at which time the commission will be called together and steps taken at once to put the bridge up.

The report of Engineer Corput on the condition of the work of Piasters bridge was received. The report pronounced the rock work unfit to support the bridge, and recommended that the work be taken down and rebuilt. A resolution was passed instructing the clerk to notify the contractor that the work must be done in accordance with the contract or it would not be received.

In making his report for the period beginning April 16 and ending May 1, Superintendent Kries, of the county chain gang, asked for new carts and wagons, as the old ones are in a very bad condition. Commissioners Hunnicutt and Gramling were appointed a committee to examine into the matter, with power to act. The report of the superintendent made the following exhibit:

Number of prisoners, April 16, 37; received from April 16 to May 1, 12; discharged from April 16 to May 1, 4; died, 1; escapes, 1; number on hand May 1, 47; number mules, 7; expenditures from April 16 to May 1, $514.78.

The report of the superintendent of the county almshouse made the following exhibit:

Number inmates April 1, 58; number admitted during April, 9; died, 3; discharged, 3; total inmates May 1, 56; expenditures for the month, including salary, $210.82.

Numerous bills were examined and ordered paid.

The duties of the janitor were defined.

Judge Hoyt was authorized to receive proposals for furnishing the county with pauper coffins.

The commission adjourned to meet to-day at 9 a. m.

THE ATLANTA POLICE

Attired in Their New-Found Rigging.

At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday the Atlanta police force, attired in their new uniforms underwent an inspection in the recorder's court room at police headquarters. In addition to Police Commissioners Fox, Hancock and Thrower, the inspectors, there were present his honor, Mayor English, and Recorder Milledge.

At the command of Chief Anderson, the evening watch, Captains Connolly and Aldridge commanding, formed upon each side of the room and after as exacting inspection by the chief's eagle eye, passed in review before the commissioners, mayor and recorder, who expressed a thorough satisfaction at their appearance. This watch then answered to roll-call and were assigned to duty. Then the morning watch, Captains Starnes and Bagby, were subjected to the same close scrutiny, given the same words of encouragement and dismissed; after which the supernumeraries were also inspected.

In their new uniforms Atlanta's forty policemen present a creditable, in fact a fine military appearance. The suits, which are of a dark blue color, were made by A. & S. Rosenfeld, of this city. The goods is Middlesex yacht cloth, weighing fourteen and one-half ounces to the yard, and is warranted not to rip, tear or fade. The patrolmen wear a single breasted blouse with four buttons, and the officers a double breasted coat with similar buttons; with this exception the clothing is alike. The suits are all handsome, and their perfect fit speaks volumes for the Messrs. Rosenfeld. In fact, this is the best and biggest advertisement this famous clothing house has ever had.

The uniforms are complete when mention is made of the belt and hat. The hat is a high stiff, regulation hat, such as is worn by the New York police. Upon the front is the number of the patrolman by which he is known to the chief. This number is surrounded by a wreath, making the hats the cop's pride.

Chief Anderson has divided the city into two police districts, known as north and south Atlanta. In each district there are two watches, the morning and the evening watch, each having two captains.

Captain Starnes is in command of the morning watch in the first district, south Atlanta, and has eight men to guard that section of the city, which is composed of the first, second and third wards. In the first ward Patrolmen Parish, White, Garmany and Baird are located, while Patrolmen Denard, Steerman, Meakin and Moon are in the second and third wards.

In the second district, Capt. Bagby has assigned Patrolmen Barnes, McEwen, Norman and Moss to the fourth ward, and Patrolmen Gowen, Sheridan Foute and Lawson to the fifth ward.

The evening watch is officered by Captains Aldridge and Connolly, Captain Connolly having charge of south Atlanta. In the first ward he has placed Patrolmen Couch, Lynch, Thompson and Weaver, and in the second and third wards Patrolmen Lackey, Manly, Russell and Wooding.

In north Atlanta Captain Aldridge has assigned Patrolmen Veal, Spier, Crim and Brenning to the fourth ward, and Patrolmen Rapp, Mercer, Joyner and Langston to the fifth ward.

This location will be observed during the present month, when the force will be changed about and made to occupy other wards.

Chief Anderson knows no member of the force by his name, but by his number, so when you wish to make complaint to him, designate the number and not the name.

Previous to the inspection, the board of commissioners held a meeting and appointed one of William Flynn, the well-known ex-superintendent of the county chain-gang, on the supernumerary list.

A SUDDEN DEATH,

At Which Coroner Hillburn Made His Appearance.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Hillburn was notified of a sudden death that occurred sunday night last in an old log hut located on a hillside near Fonce de Leon springs. Summoning a jury of inquest, and accompanied by Dr. Boring, the county physician, he at once repaired to the place for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the death.

In the house there resided Kate Anderson and Rhoda Anderson, two associates of the dead woman, whose name was Mary Ashley, and from these two was gathered all the evidence adduced at the inquest.

Their testimony established the fact that Mary Ashley had been troubled with heart disease for some time and that about 9 o'clock Sunday night last she was suddenly seized with an intense pain in the region of the heart, which grew more severe until the woman died.

At the request of the coroner, Dr. Boring made a post mortem examination. The left lung was found to have almost entirely disappeared and the heart was increased to twice its normal size.

After hearing the opinion of the physician the jury returned a verdict of death by heart disease.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.

The Assignees Return From New York but Decline to Talk.

Messrs. Thomas and Scott, the Littsons' bank assignees and receivers, returned to Atlanta yesterday at noon from New York where they have been for the past week in the interest of the bank and its creditors.

Soon after their return was known they were sought by a CONSTITUTION representative who solicited some information relative to the result of their visit; but beyond the fact that they have ready their report which they will submit to Judge Hillyer, at his pleasure, and which will be kept from the public till scanned by the judge, nothing could be ascertained. One of the assignees indicated that he now considered the bank's condition much better than he had thought previous to his departure for New York, but in what respect he thought it better, declined to say.

Messrs. Moore and Scott, the experts employed by the creditors committee, are yet busily engaged in reviewing the bank books, and until their work is completed no further information beyond the assignees' report to Judge Hillyer can be secured.

Fulton Superior Court.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday, his honor, George Hillyer, judge presiding. The following cases were tried:

State vs Andrew Perkins, assault with intent to murder. Verdict guilty. Sentence three years.

State vs Phillip Hendricks, burglary. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, two years.

State vs Ed Green, burglary. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, two years

State vs Henry Flannigan, burglary. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, three years.

State vs Wilson Jones, cattle stealing. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, three years.

State vs John Conley, larceny after trust. Not concluded.

Court of Ordinary.

Ordinary Calhoun held his court yesterday and transacted the following business:

James M Wilson was appointed guardian of Joseph Wilson.

John R Sayre was appointed guardian of W S Whittaker.

The will of Ellen G Richards was addmitted to record in common form.

J M B Carlton, guardian of W H Carlton, was granted leave to sell land

Wesley G Collier, guardian of George W Collier, et al., was granted letters of dismission.

Stephen A. Rees was appointed administrator of the estate of Catherine Myers

J C Peck was appointed permanent administrator of the estate of George Peck.

Mick Mitchell and Henry Harrison, executor of the estate of John Alexander, were granted letters of dismission.

Emma J Prince administratrix of the estate of Reuben Prince, was granted letters of dismission.

C C Hembry, administrator of the estate of Hiram Embry. Appointment revoked.

The will of Elizabeth Lynes was proven in solemn form.

City Court.

The city court met yesterday, and after dismissing the jury, adjourned for the remainder of the week.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Addie Tidwell, colored, a well known Atlanta lady friend, will be arraigned before Commissioner Smith to-day on a charge of selling whisky without license.

Hospital Fair.

Last night the hospital fair was again crowded with a generous and open-hearted assembly and quite a sum was realized.

Five wealthy merchants of the queen city of the west have informed the president of the hospital fair now in progress that they intend shipping a variety of goods as donations to aid the enterprise. Four hundred dollars were realized at a fair held by the ladies of Covington, Ky., on the sale of an article similar to one of the gifts made by the same Cincinnati house. Such generous contributions are highly appreciated by the la[illegible] ducing the fair.

[illegible]am Calvin and Mr. G. A. Taylor are greatly endeared [illegible] the hospital [illegible] and valu[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED!
New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Designs for Trimmings, New White Goods, New Hosiery, New Madras Ginghams, New Piece Goods, Latest Foreign Styles for Gents'---Suits Made to Order,
New Carpets, Window Shades, Wall Paper.
NEW STYLES SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Many Novelties Just in Throughout the Entire Store of
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Agents Butterick's Patterns.

A BOLD BURGLAR

Caught in Atlanta and Returned to the Scene of His Misdeeds.

Whilst Mr. W. J. Manning and family, whose home is near Marietta, were at church Sunday morning last, their house was entered and burglarized of quite a quantity of clothing, a revolver and a small amount of money.

Immediately after the deed was discovered, which was soon after the return of the family from church, Mr. Manning went to Marietta and notified Mr. Coryell, sheriff of Cobb county, who at once began an effort to capture the burglar.

From Mr. Manning Sheriff Coryell ascertained enough to cause him to suspect Charles Harper, a negro man, as the burglar, and in a short while he learned that Harper had skipped the county. This strengthened his suspicion and caused a pursuit to be made. With little trouble he learned that Harper was coming towards Atlanta when last seen. So boarding the goober train yesterday morning Messrs. Coryell and Manning started for Atlanta. At Iceville they ascertained that their surmise was correct, and that Harper had stayed Sunday night with a negro fam ly near that place, and that he had started early Monday morning for Atlanta.

After reaching town the two Cobb county gentlemen set out to hunt up their burglar, and in a short time were successful. Near the rolling mill they found Harper conversing with several negroes, and calling Patrolman Sheridan, who was fortunately near, caused his arrest.

Harper was then taken to the station-house, where he was searched. In a bundle which he had with him when captured, were found many of the stolen articles.

At 2:50 yesterday evening Sheriff Coryell left for Marietta with his prisoner.

The Cooking Club Picnic.

The great picnic of the season is to occur Friday next at Iceville. It is the annual picnic of the Young Ladies' cooking club of Atlanta, and promises to be a royal affair. A special train will leave the car shed at 11 o'clock Friday morning, and in thirty minutes will reach Iceville, where the day will be spent.

Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of the members of the club in the Kimball house parlors for the purpose of perfecting all arrangements, and every member is requested to attend.

An Attempt at Suicide.

Saturday a young man named McKinnon attempted suicide near Decatur. He procured three grains of morphine from one druggist and six from another, which he swallowed, and during the day was found on the hillnear Swanton's gin in an unconscious condition and was taken to his home near the residence of Mr. Ed Grant, where attention was given him and he revived.

Dress Goods reduced from $1.25 to 75c per yard and from 75c to 40c per yard at JOHN KEELY'S.
Afternoon Writing Class, 4½ o'clock, at Moore's Business University.

THE BAZAR,
+++L. WURZBURG & CO.+++
54 WHITEHALL STREET.
ATLANTA, GA., MAY 1, 1881.
We have now in stock a complete collection of Mayer & Co.'s SPECIALTIES, and the MOST EXTENSIVE assortment SOUTH of Lace Curtains, Spreads, etc. Also, a full line of German and Irish Table Linen and Toweling by the yard, and Cambric and all other articles pertaining to the Linen business, all of which will be sold at our popular prices.
Respectfully,
L. WURZBURG & CO.
Inspection cordially invited. Samples sent.
may3—d1t 4thp

Hundreds of people purchased Dress Goods yesterday, owing to the Break in prices at JOHN KEELY'S.
Afternoon Writing Class, 4½ o'clock, at Moore's Business University

Something New.
The largest and finest selection of Meriden Britannia Co's. Electro Silver Plated Ware just received; also a large stock of fine Watches and Jewelry at astonishing low prices. I can also show to my customers ten times as many of the celebrated Tariff Roger Bro's. Tea, Tiria Plated Spoons, Forks and Knives as any other house in the city, at manufacturers' prices, as my wholesale trade in these goods is very extensive, which enables me to sell for at retail what other houses have to buy them at wholesale.
A. F. PICKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler,
No. 5 Whitehall Street.
apr12—dtf
Afternoon Writing Class, 4½ o'clock, at Moore's Business University.

Nothing has ever been seen to equal the Bargains in Dress Goods now being offered at JOHN KEELY'S.

A Card.
The ladies of the Hospital fair take this method of expressing their thanks to all the donors to their noble charity, and earnestly request that every citizen in the community, without further solicitation, will take an interest in the good work, and assist by their presence, and by sending in donations of every kind, especially for the refreshment tables.
The rooms are open day and night. Those who cannot attend at night, it is hoped will call during the day and take lunch, and otherwise encourage the efforts of the ladies. Remember it is for a public charity which will benefit the city and relieve suffering humanity.
Mrs. J. J. TOON, President
Mrs. C. J. PEEPLES, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. P. H. SNOOK, 2nd Vice-President.
apr28 d3t thur sun tues.
Afternoon Writing Class, 4½ o'clock, at Moore's Business University.

There is quite a Break in the Price of Dress Goods at JOHN KEELY'S.

John Keely
Has completely electrified the city by the entirely novel schedule of prices made on his dress goods and embroidery stocks. Yesterday was one of the best days his house has ever known, the receipts running away up into "big figures." One thing the public can rely upon, when John Keely professes to have a great bargain, or to have made a sweeping reduction in the price of goods in order to clear them out, it is certainly so! He never "fools" customers, never trots them with the remark, "all just sold out!" when they come in response to one of his plain, business like advertisements. He never deals in any attempted "jawbreakers" in these notices of what he has to offer. He deals in none but the "real" every day, he simply states the fact making is as impressive (of course) as possible, but always avoiding the sensational.
Such a stock of silks, ladies' ulsters, laces, corsets, ribbons and hosiery and gloves as he has just opened, is hard to find outside of the larger northern cities, and the great beauty of his system is, his prices are right!
Captain John Keely is still a growing power in the dry goods trade, and may he go on and prosper say we.
Read his notice in to day's column.

Dress Goods formerly sold at 35c yard now being sold at 15c yard at JOHN KEELY'S.

Tonics too strongly impregnated with iron and alum are neither desirable nor safe, so be careful. The proportions of iron, aluminum and magnesia in Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass are so properly adjusted that it is safer and more reliable than any other alterative now in use.

The Heaven Born Gift of Charity!
There is a form of charity which should commend itself to every one. It is the celebrated Charity Hospital of New Orleans, La., believed to be the oldest institution of the kind on the continent, free to all persons of whatever creed and nation. The Louisiana State Lottery maintains this noble institution with its gift of a million dollars, and the purchase of a two dollar ticket in the next monthly drawing on May 10 by mail from M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., or [illegible] same person at New Orleans, La., [illegible] giver and the receiver.
[illegible]ne, our gentle reader!

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
apr3 sept2 dly—un cl am bot & co

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.
A. A. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH
A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,
(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)
MACON, GEORGIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
BROWN COTTON GIN
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.
Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.
ja22—dly

David H. Dougherty
I received yesterday (Monday) the handsomest line of Steel Trimmings of the season, including Balls, Barrels, Bells, etc. So I invite you to call and see the bell trimmings of the season.
may3—d2t

—If you want smooth, white walls, get Lime from W. S. Bell & Bro.
567 apr24 d2w—sun tues thur

BARGAINS AT
RYAN'S
FOR TO-MORROW.
65 pieces beautiful striped Satins, at 50c per yard, worth $1 50.
25 Pieces splendid striped silks, at 50c, worth $1.00.
30 pieces fine quality corded Piques, at 5½c, cheap at 8c.
27 pieces check Nainsook, good quality, at 10c, sold elsewhere at 15c.
100 Pieces Sea Island at 5c—very cheap.
80 dozen more of those celebrated 15c Towels a

JOHN RYAN'S
David H. Dougherty.
I received yesterday (Monday) the handsomest line of Steel Trimmings of the season, including Balls, Barrels, Bells, etc. So I invite you to call and see the bell trimmings of the season.
may3—d2t
Special Opening
—OF—
MILLINERY.
On Monday and Tuesday Next
JOHN KEELY
Will exhibit, amongst other specialties, the following, viz:
Porcupine Straw Hats, both black and white, in all the new poke shapes.
Rough and Ready Hats, in black and white, all the latest shapes.
Sailor Bonnets, in black, white and fancy colors.
Feyal Shades, poke shapes, in white and black—beautiful goods.
Hats composed of alternate rows of lace and chip, in every shape, both black and white.
Trimmed Straw Lace, and Tuscan Bonnets, in all possible shapes, at from $2 75 to $10 00 each—a superb line of goods
Steel Bonnets, and everything else new and of styles peculiar to this season, in great variety, at
JOHN KEELY'S.

David H. Dougherty.
I received yesterday (Monday) the handsomest line of Steel Trimmings of the season, including Balls, Barrels, Bells, etc. So I invite you to call and see the bell trimmings of the season.
may3—d2t
One of the greatest exhibitions of southern enterprise was shown us last week as we entered the extensive establishment of Atlanta's most prided and energetic merchant. It is needless to say that reference is made to the well known house of John Ryan, which is constantly packed with customers who seek this house to procure the bargains that are daily placed before them. Passing in the door we paused to survey the surroundings. We soon saw that a most powerful stock of new goods in every imaginable style was before us and we do not hesitate to say that the vim and life exhibited in the business of this house places its proprietor among the foremost ranks of American merchants.
Standing beside his magnificent silk department, Mr. Ryan called our attention to a very handsome line of satins and striped silks, which he is offering at fifty cents per yard, and we must acknowledge that the price surprised us, as there goods cannot be duplicated for less than three times this amount.
Not only in this department, but in all classes of goods marvelous bargains can be obtained, and we would say to our readers that it will fully repay them to give this deserving establishment a call before purchasing.
—I will open Monday, May 2, full line Grand Rapid Chamber Suits, which I will six from another, which he swallowed, and dur- sell very close margin; also, two car- in the celebrated J. W. Davis [illegible] company.

W.H.Brotherton
—Self preservation is recognized by all people as a law of the highest obligation, and it is observed in the purchase of goods as well as in other things. We all try to get the best bargains, and this is right. There is no reason why we should go to the store of Mr. A. and pay him a dollar for what can be bought from Mr. B. for fifty cents, unless we wish to do Mr. A. an act of charity. It is well then to get posted as to the place where the best bargains may be secured, and spend our money there. We presume that many have already done this, and decided in favor of W. H. Brotherton, from the crowds that throng his store, and who buy so eagerly and liberally from his superb stock. Such as these need no further proof that he is selling the very best bargains that can be had in the city. But for the benefit of those who are not so well posted, we make the following mention of articles and prices:
Kilt suits for children from 3 to 5 years of age in great variety and quality, from the cheapest to the finest cassimere. Mothers, do not fail to see these goods.
50—2 piece striped cassimere suits for children from 3 to 10 years of age in short and long pants for $2 25
30—2-piece plaid cassimere suits for children from 4 to 10 years of age in short p